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BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RHODE ISLAND

VOL. XXVII.
JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1910.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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A 699585

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF THE "REAL "OLD GRIMES."

A book has been recently published "By the Author," Dwight C. Kilbourn, at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1909, with this title "The Bench and Bar of Litchfield County 1709-1909. Biographical sketches of members, History and Catalogue of the Litchfield Law School Historical Notes." The edition was limited to 500 copies, and each copy numbered. On page 329 there is an article entitled *"Old Grimes,"* which is illustrated with a portrait of an old negro, with the name William Grimes. He is carrying a basket, evidently engaged in peddling. I will reprint Mr. Kilbourn's article entire.

"One of the characters connected with our legal fraternity was William Grimes, universally known as "Old Grimes." It is generally supposed that he was a mythical character, but he was not. He was a runaway slave who came to Litchfield, probably about 1808, and was a general servant to the students at the law school. He was born in Virginia and was the body servant of a man by the name of Grimes, whose name in after years he adopted. By the fortunes of business adversities his master was obliged to dispose of him and he fell into the hands of cruel masters, from whose barbarous treatment he ran away to the land of liberty, which at that time was Litchfield.

"Judge Reeve had acquired quite a reputation for defending fugitive slaves and Litchfield was thought by them to be the home of the free. Grimes was thrifty and frugal and acquired some property and land on which he had a small barber shop. Some of the southern students at the law school ascertained his status and made matters unpleasant for him by notifying his master, who took steps to recover him. Grimes disposed of his property through his friends, Dr. Abel Catlin and William H. Thompson, who took the proceeds to buy his freedom. His last appearance on the Litchfield land records was August 6, 1824. In the latter years of the law school Grimes moved to New Haven, where he acted in the same capacity as he had at Litchfield to the students at Yale college. He published a little pamphlet a sketch of his life, containing a portrait. He died about 1850 in New Haven.

"Grimes' great notoriety lies in the well-known lines "Old Grimes is dead," the history of which is given to me by an old resident of Litchfield and from other data which I have secured is as follows: Albert G. Green of Rhode Island and who afterward became a distinguished man, United States senator, etc., was a student of the law school in 1812 and was very fond of making rhymes about all manner of things and upon all occasions, and Grimes importuned him to make some poetry for him, the result being the lines above referred to, a few stanzas of which are here given:

Under the heading ORIGIN OF "OLD GRIMES" Mr. Kilbourne's utter nonsense has been printed in several

"papers." I have seen three of them. The Springfield *Republican;* the Winsted *Citizen;* and the New Haven *Sunday Register.* Mr. Kilbourn then followed with five of the stanzas. There are thirteen stanzas in the original poem. The *Republican's* publication has nine stanzas It is possible that these reproductions, were "advertisements" to help sell the book. I will destroy Mr. Kilbourne's story under the work of his own book. Albert G. Green was never a law student, at the Litchfield Law Schools and Mr. Kilbourne will find it so, by consulting the list of students covering the entire period of their existence, which he has printed in his book.

I reproduce Mr. Kilbourne's language "Grimes' great notoriety lies in the well known lines, 'Old Grimes is Dead" the history of which is given to me by an old resident of Litchfield, and from other data which I have secured is as follows: Albert G. Green of Rhode Island, who afterward became a distinguished man, United States Senator, etc. was a student of the Law School in 1812, and was very fond of making rhymes about all manner of things and upon all occasions, and Grimes importuned him to make poetry for him, the result being tthe lines above referred to a few stanzas of which are here given." I will add a few items to Mr. Kilbourne's data. There was no such man as Albert G. Green. His name was *Greene.* He was born in 1802. Hence he would have been ten years old, in 1812, when this "old negro," was "importuning" him to "write poetry about him," this "old" negro. How *old* was this negro, in 1812; he died in 1850, thirty-eight years after his "importunity"—again, Albert G. Greene was not a law student in 1812, at Litchfield, in proof on which I cite Mr. Kilbourne's *Bench and Bar,* nor was he ever there. He was a graduate of Brown University in 1820, and studied law with John Whipple here in Providence. He entered Brown University, in the Sophomore class, in his fifteenth year. There could not be a more untrue specimen of *data* than this by Mr. Kilbourne. "He was very fond of mak-

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ing rhymes about all "manner" of things, and upon all occasions." There is not one word of truth in the statement. Now one word about Albert C. Greene, a Rhode Island Senator. As a Senator he was worse than worthless. He became a Senator under the Law and Order party after the war on Dorr was over. He had become distinguished, as the Attorney General by packing all Grand and Petit Juries with Law and Order men, every one of whom were personally examined. I can cite his own published statement of the fact. He got the reward. A Distinguished U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. He never wrote a poem in his life. Here is one more item of *data*.

Some years before 1884, I employed many spare hours in making an index to the *Journal*.. One evening I came to the following letter, in the *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* of May 16th, 1833.

"Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I send you the enclosed copy of "Old Grimes." It was first published, I think, in 1823 in one of the Providence papers, for which purpose a copy had been requested of me by the editor. In reply to your question respecting the authorship of the stanzas, I answer that the first verse, for aught I know to the contrary, may have been repeated and sung from time immemorial. Whether it formed part of some earlier production now forgotten, or was one of those fragments of verse of which no one can tell the origin or author, I know not That verse was used as a file leader for the remainder. The piece has met with much more attention than it ever deserved, as the whole humor of the thing consists in the whim of describing in the two first lines (*sic*) of each verse some trait of the character of the individual, and in the two last. (*sic*) some portion of his dress. With respect to the enclosed stanzas, I need only add that, with the exception of the first, every line of them was written by myself.

Respectfully yours.

ALBERT G. GREENE."

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That does not look very much as if Greene was puffing an old negro when he wrote his part of "Old Grimes." But it is a terrible blow to literature to have such stuff in books in all the Libraries.

THE HISTORICAL CHRIST.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

Is Jesus Christ mentioned by any contemporaneous historian or profane writer? If so, please give references. If not, what is meant by the "Historical Christ?" AREPEA.

Providence, Dec. 2.

"In the strict sense of the word there are no known contemporaneous references of Jesus Christ, since even the four canonical gospels were written after His death. The only known reference to Him in profane history which is of the immediate period following His death is to be found in the "Antiquities" of Josephus, but this passage is now questioned, being usually classed as an interpolation. By the "Historical Christ" is meant the purely historical phases of His life, without regard to His teachings and the religion based on them.

The above was a question asked of the Sunday *Journal* in December last, and the *Journal's* answer.

It seems to me good, in reply to such a question, to give in full just what contemporaneous writers, or historians, have written. There are but two writers anywhere near being contemporaneous with Jesus Christ, whose writings make any reference whatever to Christ. There were Josephus, and Tacitus. I will give verbatim all that exists in the works of Josephus.

"'Now there was about this time Jesus a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man; for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men, as receive the truth with pleasure He drew over to him both many of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. He was (the) Christ. And when Pilate at the suggestion of the principal men among us, had condemned him to the cross (note A. D. 33 Apr. 3) those that loved him at the first did not forsake him; for he appeared to them alive aga'n the third day; as the Divine Prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him. And the tribe of Christians so named from him are not extinct at this day. (Josephus Hist. Jews, Book 18, chap. 3. Par. 3.)

Josephus died as we now give the date A D. 100. If Jesus Christ was crucified at, or near 34 years of age. Josephus must have heard and known something of his miracles. But Josephus never wrote what is above given, and which was taken from his works. They were interpolations having no connection with what precedes or follows them.

Alexander Cruden has stated these early conditions very clearly thus, "In matters of Religion the traditions of the ancients were the chief subjects of their studies; and to these (traditions) *they* made additions of their own as they thought fit, making their own opinion to pass for traditions of the ancients." (Cruden's Concordance of the Old and New Testaments, London 1831.)

I come now to the reference to Jesus Christ in the Annals of Tacitus, or what has been cited as referring to Jesus Christ.

It occurs in the history of Nero. Nero was born in the year of grace 37. He died in the year of grace 68. He became Emperor of Rome 13th October, in the year of grace 54. Tacitus gives no year. The letters B. C. and A. D. had not then come into use. Roger of Wendover, in writing his *Chronicle,* began it "In the year of grace 447; this form he continued until and including 730. The style was changed the next year and this form began 731 "In the Year of our Lord." And so it has since continued. Then came B. C. and A. D.

Nero was not seventeen years of age when he was made Emperor of Rome. Tacitus states that he (Nero) "wallowed in all sorts of defilements. Lawful and unlawful; he seemed to leave

no atrocity which could add to his pollution." (Tacitus Annals, v. 1, Bk. 15, Sec. 37.) Nero continued to be Emperor for fourteen years, until his death. During his reign the City of Rome was burned, and it was believed that the fires were lighted by Nero's domestic servants. (Tacitus Annals, Note v. 1, p. 418.) Tacitus describes "the dreadful disaster" as being, of all the calamities which ever befel that city from the rage of fire the most terrible and severe." (Tacitus' Annals, v. 1, Bk. 15, Sec. 38.) Following this passage comes the reference supposed to be by Tacitus to Jesus Christ. "The gods were next addressed with expiations; and recourse had to the Sibyl's books By admonition from them to Vulcan, Ceres, and Proserpina, supplicatory sacrifices were made, and Juno propitiated by the Matrons, first in the Capital, then upon the nearest shore, where, by water drawn from the sea, the temple and image of the goddess w re besprinkled; the ceremony of placing the goddess in her sacred chair, and her vigil, were celebrated by Ladies who had husbands. But not all the relief that could come from man, not all the bounties that the prince could bestow, nor all the atonements which could be presented to the gods availed to relieve Nero from the infamy of being believed to have ordered the conflagration. Hence to suppress the rumor, he falsely charged with the guilt, and punished with the most exquisite tortures, the persons commonly called Christians, who were hated for their enormities. Christus, the founder of that name was put to death as a criminal by Pontius Pilate, Procurator of Judea, in the reign of Tiberius; but the pernicious superstition, repressed for a time, broke out again, not only through Judea, where the mischief originated, but through the horrible and disgraceful flow, from all quarters, as to a common receptical, and where they are encouraged. Acordingly, first those were seized who confessed they were Christians; next on their information, a vast multitude were convicted, not so much on the charge of burning the city, as of hating the human race; and in their deaths they were also made the subjects of sport, for they

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The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

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An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

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The edition consisted of 495; 50 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

were covered with the hides of wild beasts, and worried to death by dogs; or nailed to crosses; or set fire to, and when the day declined burned to serve for nocturnal lights Nero offered his own gardens for that spectacle." (Tacitus Annals, v. 1, Bk. 15, Sec. 44.) If ever Tacitus wrote that account he must have written it, within seventy-five years after the death of Christ as commonly given. There is no definite time given of the birth of Tacitus, but he was born twenty years or thereabout after death of Jesus Christ. Tacitus devotes One Hundred and Fifty pages, or thereabouts to an account of Nero; but he was quite as a contemporary with Jesus Christ, as he was to Nero. But no mention is made of his raising the Dead; nor of his resurrection; nor of his extraordinary birth. Moreover, it was the Jews who were guilty of great enormities, who were hated by the Romans; nor was there at that time any recognized difference, between a "Christian" and a Jew. (Brotier, Note, Tacitus Annals, v. 1, p. 423.)

Things in these United States in a business way are progressing finely. Carnegie has control of all the steel, Rockefeller of the oil. Baer of all the coal. Harriman's wife of all the railroads. And the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. under Senator Aldrich's deal holds a perpetual control of every road in Rhode Island. The next thing will doubtless be a stop cock fixed in our breathing apparatus at one cent a minute, cash in advance.

The cleverest thing in the *January* Century is the story of a Sale Rugs, to a Rich American, who went to Cairo to buy some rugs—it is too long for Book Notes to reprint, and yet well worth of the little money which it costs.

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Mr. Rider is still at the front with his *Book Notes.* Mr. Rider has the merit of fearlessness, and incessant industry; what he knows he knows, and what he believes he speaks.—*Light,* Worcester, Mass.

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Mr. Fulbeck tells us "that Mr. Lambard's pains, learning, and law, appear by his books, which are constructed by so curious a method, and beautified by such flowers of learning that he may well be sorted amongst those to whom the law is most beholden"—"his style runneth like a temperate stream; his excellent knowledge and use of antiquities argueth no small reading, and a singular conceit." (Fulbeck's Preparation, 1620, p. 74). Lambard's picture of the men of Kent, who went forth with Green Boughs, to meet in peace, or to fight, William the Conqueror, touches the grand in literature, and to me it has a subtle influence for I am a descendant from one of these men of Kent.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist.

Sabin's American Bibliopolist, a Literary Register of Old and New Books; and a Repository of Notes and Queries covering the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. It contains the "Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters", by Mr. Joseph Sabin; and his "Dictionary of Terms" used in a Bibliographical way. These are now very rare works. Joseph Sabin was a bookseller in New York during those years; he was of English birth. His knowledge of English books and of rare books generally excelled that of any bookseller with whom I ever came in contact. He was once in a book store in Oxford, England. Born 1821; died 1881. For these five volumes, newly and neatly bound, uncut, $15.00

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For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Anglia, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph.

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William Somner was born at Canterbury in Kent, England, in 1598. He was clerk to his father, who was Registrar of the court in Canterbury Cathedral. Subseuently he was given preferred office in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Archbishop ud. He was much given to philological studies, as this book will show; and he was a beneficiary of the ecclesiastic powers. He himself relates in his preface to this book that it was written in the interest of those "who had good affection unto monarchy, in the State; and unto Prelacy, in the Church." Again, he declares himself to be one of those "depending upon the Hierarchy to keep them, and theirs." He describes himself as an "exauctorated Register, one among the many objects of your (Bishop Warner of Rochester) beneficence and charity." (Dedication to Somner's Treatise on Gavelkind). The word exauctorated meant at that time deprived or dismissed from service for some cause. This cause was doubtless his standing for the King and the State Church. The time was the death of Charles the First.

The *Journal* of the 29th December writes of a tremendous jump in the capitalization of cotton mill corporations here in Rhode Island. It was for this work that the Aldrich-Payne tariff was bought and paid for. How long is such work to be borne here in the United States?

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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THE NAME NARRAGANSETT, ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

(Copyright 1903.)

The following article is taken from "The Lands of Rhode Island as they were Known to Canonicus and Miantunnomu when Roger Williams came in 1636," written by myself. The edition of this book (500 copies) is nearly exhausted; but 43 copies remain: I will sell these copies at the original price, $4.50, until and including Saturday February 5th, next. From that day on the price of all remaining copies will be double the original price, to wit, $9. Anyone wishing a copy can have it in 36 minutes after I get their postal card.

1—NANHIGGONSICK. 2—NARIGANSET. 3—NAHIGONSET. 4—NANHIGONSET.

These are four forms of the name now written Narragansett, taken from original manuscripts written by Roger Williams, save only the second, which is taken from the *Key to the Language* of the natives, printed in London, 1643. The first is from the original Deed given to Williams in 1638. The second is from the *Key*, as aforesaid; and the third and fourth are from the manuscript Testimony of Roger Williams relative to his first coming into the Narragansett country, given 18th June, 1682. This manuscripts is now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

In the edition of Mr. Williams' *Key*, edited by J. Hammond Trumbull (Narr. Club 1, 82), there is an elaborate note by the latter concerning this word. He cites the five following forms, from letters written by Mr. Williams, and Printed in the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. Ser. 4. v. 6: Nanihiggonsicks—Nanhgonsicks—Narriganset, Norrogonset, Nahigonsicks.

These forms have not, so far as I know, been recently compared with the original manuscripts.

Edward Winslow in his *"True Relation,"* published in London, 1624 speaks of the "people of Nanohigganset." Here I am obliged to follow the reprint by Mr. Young (Chronicles of the Pilgrim Faahers, 1844, p. 285), never having seen the original edition.

Samuel Gorton, one of the most learned men then living in New England, wrote in 1646: "In their subjection of themselves and their lands to the Enuglish Crown in April, 1644, the Sachems describe themselves as 'the Princes, or Governors of the Nanhyganset'." Again,—"Declaration hereof unto his Grace, being done upon the lands of the Nanhyganset." Again,—"They (the Massachusetts Bay Colony) having expelled us (in 1643) there being onely a little island called Road Island situate in Nanhyganset Bay from which they had not expelled us" (Simplicitie's Defence, London, 1646, pp. 76, 82, 83).

Winthrop, writing in 1646, concerning the extermination of the Pequot tribe, said the Massachusetts troops "set sail and came to the Narragansett, where they landed their men" (Winthrop's Hist. New Eng., Ed. 1853, v. 1, 223). This landing was at what is now Wickford. It took place in May, 1637.

In 1629 the Earl of Warwick gave to William Bradford a Patent covering "the lands from Conahassett rivulet,

towards the north, and the river commonly called Narragansetts river towards the south." This *river* is now the Narragansett Bay. This is the proof: "From ths mouth of said river called Narragansetts river to the utmost Limitts and Bounds of a Country, or Place in New Englande commonly called Pokenacutt, alias Sowamsett' (Hazard's Hist. Col. 1, 300).

"There is a tract of land in the Continent of America aforesaid called by the name of the Narragansett Bay" (Charter of 1643 as given in R. I. Hist. Coll. v. 4, p. 222).

These are the earliest forms ow writing or spelling the name Narragansett. the last three specimens are not to be relied upon as being the genuine spellings used in the original manuscripts. A note here concerning the first Plymouth Patent granted in Nov. 1620, by James the First, is interesting to Rhode Island students of history, by reason of the claims made under it upon the lands of Rhode Island. No landmarks or boundaries are indicated in this Patent other than the Fortieth (40th) to the Forty-eight (48th) degrees north throughout all the maine land from sea to sea, together with the Firme lands, Soyles, Rivers, Waters, Royall Mines of Gold and Silver, &c., and all and singular, other Conditions, Royalties, Prehemininces, &c., both within the same tract of Land upon the Maine, and also within the said Islands and seas adjoining (Hazard's Hist. Coll. 1, 111). The King undertook to grant a strip of the Continent Five Hundred and Sixty miles wide, and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Concerning the origin and meaning of the name Narragansett, Roger Williams has left this interesting note:

"I also profess that being inquisitive of what 'roote' the title, or donominative Nahigonset should come, I heard that Nahigonset was so named from a little island between Puttaquomscut and Mishquomacuk on the Sea and fresh water side. I went on purpose to see it, and about the place salled Sugar Loaf Hill I saw it, and was within a Pole of it,

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but could not learn why it was called Nanhigonset" (Original Manuscript, 18 June, 1682; now in possession of the R. I. Historical Society).

Saving some convulsion of nature, "this little island" must still exist where Mr. Williams saw it. Let us attempt to find a spot which it seems strange no one has ever attempted to find. It is an island on the *sea and fresh water side;"* it is near Sugar Loaf Hill;" and it is between Pettaquamscut and Mishquomacuck." That means that the island is in *fresh* and *salt water,* between what is now South Kingston and Westerly. Such conditions place it at the head of Point Judith Pond—"about a place called Sugar Loaf Hill." This Hill is a well-known landmark near the village of Wakefield, and one mile northwest from "the little island." The location is thus fixed at the head or northernmost part of Point Judith Pond, and on the western shore. There are two small islands answering these requirements. One bears the Indian name, *Cumnoc,* and the other has been nameless. It is the Isle Nahiganset. Mr. Williams says he "was within a pole of it." A pole was sixteen and a half feet. Upon an ebb tide Mr. Williams could have easily approached within a pole of it, for now, while there is very little ebb, or flow, of the tide, the depth of the water varies form eight to fifteen inches. Under any condition of the tide Mr. Williams could not have approached within a pole length of any other island than that which is here identified and existing in Point Judith pond and on its northwestern shore.

Mr. Trumbull has written an interesting note on the word and its meaning, which I reproduce. (Narr. Club 1, 82). Speaking of Mr. Williams' note, Mr. Trumbull says: "It may be hardly prudent to venture a conjecture as to the signification of a name whose origin Roger Williams failed to discover; yet I may be permitted to suggest that *nai* "having corners," and *naiag, or naiyag* (as Eliot wrote the word), 'a corner,' or 'angle,' gave the name to many points of land on the sea coast and rivers of

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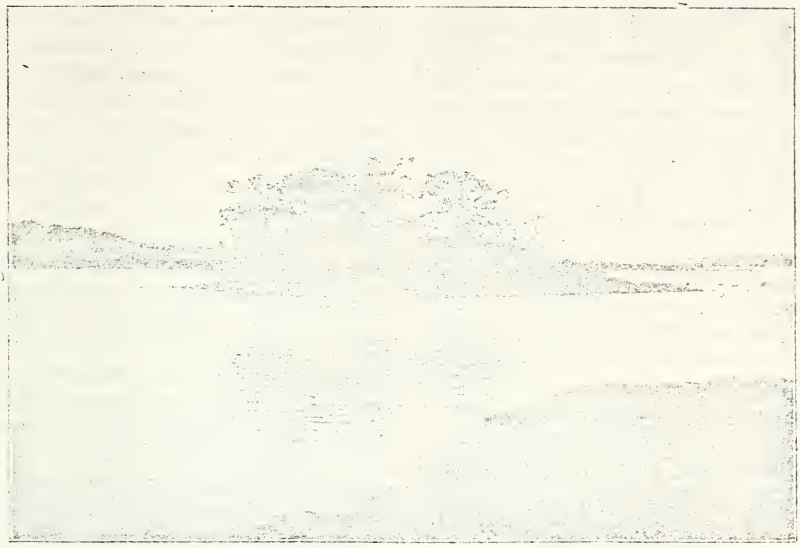
New England, e. g. Nayatt Point in Barrington, R. I. and Nayack in Southhampton, L. I., etc.: *Na-ig-an-eog* (or Nahiganeuck) would signify 'the people of the Point, and Na-ig-an-set the 'terriotory about the point. Possibly one of the islands in Point Judith Pond may have received the name." Mr. Trumbull continues by remarking that the name was applied "possibly to one of the many indentations or points of land running into the pond. or possibly, the *great* Point Judith." All this is ingenious, but Mr. Williams has declared that the name was that of "a little island." Conclusively, then, it did not apply to a point, nor to the people of a Point, nor to great Point Judith. If the name meant what the speculations of Mr. Trumbull suggest, is it conceivable that Roger Williams did not know that fact? The Nahigonsets were not *the people of the Point,* for Mr. Williams bought Moshausic lands from their sachems; these lands were those on which Providence was planted; and the Narragansett tribe was dominant over all the lands now known as Rhode Island. All that we know of this tribe, or shall ever know, is what happened subsequent to 1620; all before that time is mere speculation. Roger Williams says that the name by which the Narragansett tribe knew itself was Nanhiggan-*euck* (Narr. Club 1, 82, Indian Key). Mr. Trumbull says that Nahiganeuck "would signify the People of the point." Why did not Roger Williams state such a fact, if such a fact then existed? Mr. Williams says "the endings *uock, uwock, uwog,* in general, mean Folke, Men, People." But that certain particular endings, or, for instance, *euck, oock, oog,* meant the same. In other words, different Indians in utterance gave different sounds; so different English ears expressed these sounds by various and different letters.

Na-ig-an-eog is not Hanhigonset; both forms may not have meant the same to the Indians. Mr. Trumbull suggests an island in Point Judith pond as the origin of the name; but Mr. Williams has deliberately stated that "it *was* a little

island." How, then, could the people around this island be called "the people of the point," while they covered all the lands, or nearly all the lands, now in Rhode Island.

The "Little Island Nahigonset" is today an object of ideal beauty, considered as a picture representing actual scenes of land and sea. It lies in a beautiful cove, the eastern bound of which is Crown Point. The view, which is here presented, was taken for this use for the writer by Mr. J. Raleigh Eldred of South Kingston. It was taken high up



(Fifty (50) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 50 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

in a tree in order to show that the object is an island. The dark land extending out into the pond upon the right is Crown Point. The tree from which the picture was taken stands upon the estate of Col. Arthur H. Watson, and the Island Nahigonset forms a part of Col. Watson's estate. In order to present a front view of this beautiful Island the accompanying picture has been taken. It was taken from a slight elevation on Colonel Watson's estate.

It is an interesting fact that Colonel Watson's first English ancestor in Rhode Island, John Watson, was an owner of an undivided interest in these lands. This ownership came in this way: John Porter, then of Boston, became in January, 1657-8, one of the five original purchasers of the lands which became known as the Pettaquamscut lands. This name came from the Rock known to the Narragansetts by this name, and near or at which the purchase was made. The bounds of the purchase were, as in all these Indian Deeds, loosely defined, they covered "all the land, and the whole hill called Pettaquamscut, bounded on the south and southwest side of the rock with Ninigrets' lands;" etc. Ninigrets' land on the map herein were the Niantic lands; but there is no way of which the writer has knowledge by which the eastern or the northern bounds of these lands can be shown. All these Indian Deeds were given almost unbounded elasticity by the English purchasers. But in this case elasticity was not required. This second Deed, 20th March, 1657-8, covered all lands "seven miles west from Pettaquamscut Rock, and all lands between said rock and the sea." (Potter's Early Hist. Narragansett, 275). Ninigret recognized this title on the 9th September, 1662 (Potter, page 277), and it covered the lands now known as Matunuck, of which the Watson estate now forms a part. John Porter owned a one seventh interest in the Pettaquamscut lands at the time of his death. This interest was bought by the Gardners, and John Watson. The Gardners consisted of Benony, George, William, and Nicholas. (Potter, 279). Henry Gardner became a prominent man in the foundation of certain towns which grew out of these Narragansett purchases, as, for instance, Exeter, West Greenwich, and the first Kingston. John Watson became prominent only in Kingston, and especially that part of Kingston now known as South Kingston; and it is in that town that he served the town in 1688; he was a Conservator of the Peace in 1690, and he served the town in the Colonial General Assembly in 1690-1691; and in this town a descendant now owns the "Little Island Nahiganset." "On the Post Road below Wakefield toward the road to Matunuck stands the Watson or Congdon house, with a stone chimney in the center. It may date back to 1690-1700. It is framed of cedar, and the summer (a beam) runs Massachusetts fashion, that is across the room parallel with the chimney girt." (Isham and Brown Early R. I. Houses,65).

It is because men do not obey the Divine Law, that bloody revolutions become necessary to protect human rights?

The man who sells a shoe by the name "Rubber," in which there is no 80 per cent of caoutchouc, ought to be fined $5 for every transaction; and the corporation or individual who makes such shoes, ought to be fined $1,000 per day for such work.

There is not one contemporary word about the work of Jesus Christ now in existence; all that we can read or now exists was written by the monks of the Church of Rome, from 500 to 1,600 years after the beginning of the Christian era.

If Cook is a Fraud in the matter of the North Pole, no living man can show that Peary has ever seen the spot.

Is there no real manhood left in what we supposed to be civilized countries. If Gov. Pothier; and my friend Zenas Bliss; and my still stronger friend, Burchard, did not know the North Caorlina Bond Law when they enacted it, they are unfit to sit in a legislative body.

In Boston we are informed that "A determined fight is to be made before the Legislature to secure the enactment of laws that will bring about an abatement of the smoke nuisance in the Back Bay, for which the railroads are responsible." Why bother for the enactment of a law. Here we have such a statute, but the railroads (all Connecticut corporations) pay no more obedience to the law than to a weather vane, and we have no legal remedy.

The history of the Goddard family here in Providence, in the matter of Tax Dodging, is more than scandalous. It began with a sham professorship in Brown University, under which the Professor's wife's money, some Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, all "grabbed" by the "Unearned Increment" went untaxed for years. Until the war against Dorr forced Goddard to be taxed. For half a century these men have held personal control of a Savings Bank into which ignorant working men were wheeling every day wheelbarrow loads of money—and these Goddards held the absolute control of it all.

The slave owners in the Carolinas so seriously objected to the conversion, and baptism, of slaves on the ground that it would shake their (the owners) titles, that the Bishop of London issued a pastoral upon the subject, assuring the Masters and Mistresses that the rite of baptism did not affect their property in the States (McGrady's South Carolina 1719-1776, p. 244,) Time of the above, 1736. Things were different here in Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. MacSparran, was baptising negro slaves continually. Go and read his Diary.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow. the "one cent a word" ad section of the *Journal* brings in to the stockholders $112.00 a page for each day.

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Somner of Gavelkind, Both Name and Thing, 1660.

A Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the true Etymologie and Derivation of the one; the nature, antiquity, and original of the other. With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custome, or the Common Law of this Kingdome, by a well-willer to both, William Somner. 4 to, pp. 216, beside the "Index of the principal contents," London 1660. The binding is the original, old black calfskin. At the word Finis is this: "I have perused this learned treatise of Gavelkynd and judge it very fit to be published. April 7, 1647. Jos. Armachanue." But it was not published until 1660. This copy has the autograph of the Earl of Aylesford, and the book plate (ex libris) of Chris Oakley of Chislehurst. ..10.00

William Somner was born at Canterbury in Kent, England, in 1598. He was clerk to his father, who was Registrar of the court in Canterbury Cathedral. Subseuently he was given preferred office in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Archbishop ad. He was much given to philological studies, as this book will show; and he was a beneficiary of the ecclesiastic powers. He himself relates in his preface to this book that it was written in the interest of those "who had good affection unto monarchy, in the State; and unto Prelacy, in the Church." Again, he declares himself to be one of those "depending upon the Hierarchy to keep them, and theirs." He describes himself as an "exauctorated Register, one among the many objects of your (Bishop Warner of Rochester) beneficence and charity." (Dedication to Somner's Treatise on Gavelkind). The word exauctorated meant at that time deprived or dismissed from service for some cause. This cause was doubtless his standing for the King and the State Church. The time was the death of Charles the First.

The *Journal* of the 29th December writes of a tremendous jump in the capitalization of cotton mill corporations here in Rhode Island. It was for this work that the Aldrich-Payne tariff was bought and paid for. How long is such work to be borne here in the United States?

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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Of Rhode Island.

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910. Vol 27 No 3.

A story of of Vaccination to prevent Small Pox. in Its Earliest History. I Give a Few Specimens, Nearly a Century Ago.

Mary Taylor, 20 months old, was vaccinated, by Doctor W. Gibson, at New Lanark, Scotland, on the 28th June, 1818, after a terrible sickness, the child died on the 14th July following, for the particulars of this terrible case see (Boston Medical Intelligencer, 20th Dec., 1823).

Catharine Blakie, was vaccinated June 17, 1818; she was 14 months old. This child passed through three separate attacks of the varioloid epidemic, each attack exhibiting a different form of the disease. For the details see the (Boston Medicacl Intelligencer, v. 1, p. 130.)

The son of Dr. Macfarlane, was conceived to have been perfectly vaccinated, yet he had modified Small Pox severely under my care Signed, P. Mudie. (Boston Medical Intelligencer, 20th Dec. 1823.

Dr. George Gregory, of the St. Panscras Hospital for Small Pox and Vaccination, London, covering the time 1809-1815, admitted 608 cases, of which number 136 had been previously vaccinated. (Boston Medical Intelligencer v. 1, p. 167.)

Dr. Dewar of Edinburg found 54 vaccinated subjects had caught Small Pox. (Boston Medical Intelligencer March 2, 1824.)

A son of the Rev. M. C. 7 months old was vaccinated with lyph from the national vaccine establishment 26 June, 1819, died July 18th, after terrible suffering (Boston Medical Intelligencer, v. 1, p. 176.)

Under the light of the preceeding medical statements concerning the effectiveness of vaccination and inoculation it is interesting to read the following by the Editor of the *Boston Medical Intelligencer*, (v. 2, p. 159. "We have no patience with, and little pity for any one who, at this period of the world is afflicted with Small Pox. There is no fact more true, or more universally known, than that the simple process of vaccination is a sure and unfailing preventative of that loathsome, and fatal malady. It is as certain as that the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening, and the external and internal senses must be depraved, to deny the one, as the other. There is no more excuse in our days for a man's dying of Small Pox, than for his deliberately suffering himself to be frozen to death, in the land of wood, coal, and comfort; the one is as much suicide as the other."

The *Intelligencer* followed with a paper entitled, "Statistical Medical Influence of Vaccination upon the Mortality of Berlin It was written by M. Caspar; and this is the Intelligencer"s summarization of results.

No. 1.—The Swall Pox formerly carried off from the 12th, to the 10th, of the population.

No. 2.—Formerly at Berlin, one, out of twelve, children born, died of the Small Pox; now the deaths from the

same cause are 1 in 116.

No. 3.—The diseases of children are more common than before introduction of vaccination, because the number of infants, that survive, is more considerable.

No. 4.—These diseases formerly destroyed 39 children out of every 100; now only 34 in the hundred die of these diseases, so that in the whole, 51 children in 100 died formerly and at present only 43.

No. 5.—Generally speaking 1 inhabitant in 28 used to die annually, now there is only 1 death in 34. (Boston Medical Intelligencer, v. 2, p. 163 date, Feb. 15, 1825.)

The writer of these things was the Editor of the Boston Medical Intelligencer, Dr, J. V. C. Smith. He was made a Doctor of Medicine by Brown University in 1818. He was an incessant writer for the newspapers or periodicals, and of many books. Not one of which has now a living existence, always in politics; always seeking for office. He was Mayor of Boston, in 1854. At the time when Brown University gave him the Degree of M. D., Smith was eighteen years of age. The result of this stuff supporting vaccination enabled the Doctors in Boston and New York, to get Ten Dollars from every victim. I well remember the *jeers* which were given to all the later things which Dr. Smith published.

In a Boston newspaper of the 30th of January last, I find this interesting statement.

"The man who says he would rather have small-pox than be vaccinated," said Dr. J. H. McCullum in his lecture at the Harvard Medical School last night, "does not know what he is talking about. I don't know anything," continued the speaker, "which so excites a man who has had anything to do with small-pox as this talk against vaccination."

"I have never yet seen a well-educated intelligent physician who had any experience of small-pox who had the slightest doubt about vaccination being a protection against the disease if only it was properly done. And the reason small-pox is so rare in this community is

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vaccination and nothing else."

I deny the ability of this Doctor to show by proofs, that vaccination ever prevented a case of small-pox.

In the final end, it will be useless for the Courts to make Decisions which the People of this Country will not approve, nor submit to in execution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3, 1909.
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC MARKET.

MR. SIDNEY S. RIDER,

My dear Mr. Rider: A copy of your "Book Notes" of October 30th has just been brought to my attention, and I read with a good deal of interest, your statements of the meat business.

Feeling certain that you are a well-meaning gentleman, though somewhat misguided by your prejudices and animosities, I take the liberty of offering you a little well-meant advice.

I am sure you would not risk your reputation for good sense and level-headedness if you knew it; but is seems to me very risky for an elderly gentleman like yourself, and especially a man of letters, to descend to practices indulged in by children: i. e., calling names.

If continued, it is liable to earn for you the reputation of having arrived at the period of your second childhood: and then people who have heretofore read your eccentric, yet interesting writings, will lose interest in them.

I want to tell you that I bear you no malice for your attempted pin-pricks directed against myself, and if I can assist you in venting the pent-up feelings of indignation, which you have harbored for thirty-five years against people engaged in my line of business, I should be glad to do it.

Yours truly,

OSCAR SWANSON.
H

This curious and amusing letter apparently was not written by Mr. Swanson. It is signed "He" under and after Swanson. It is a "whack' at what I

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said in Book Notes of October 30th last, touching the prices charged here in Providence for meats of all kinds, to consumers. It neither explains, nor denies what is said. I made investigations into the matter 35 years ago, actually, as I think these men were born. Certainly the Swedes in this firm, had not landed in this country. The Providence *Journal* made the recent charge, I had nothing to do with the publication. Then came Swanson's "whack" at and his advertisement in the *Journal*. In one of these advertisements, the statement was made that "the profits of this market were 1 2-3c. on each dollar's worth of buying done; the family who spends, say $4 per week in our stores for provisions, pay us a net profit of 6 2-3c per week." Neither He nor Mr. Swanson, made any objection to the disbelief which I suffered in such a statement. Three days after I received this curious letter, I received this from Washington, D. C.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The results of a unique investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture, which shows that in 50 cities the total retail price charged to consumers for beef above the wholesale price paid by the retailers average 38 per cent., were set forth in the annual report of Secretary Wilson, given out to-day.

The lower the grade of beef, the greater the percentage of gross profit.

What kind of a "pin prick" is that? Look at the "uprising" of the People all over the country. I have seen nothing like it since 1861. Is that too, a "pin prick?" Or, do you wish me to explain a beautiful *"butter"* transaction, made by myself at your shop on Westminster street. This *"butter"* I have myself shown to Mr Swanson; it would make in print an exquisite "pin prick." No, gentlemen, I have called no names; nor have I any "pent up feeling of indignation; I have un-pented them, as I saw myself entering my second childhood.

Here is an illustration of the work of newspapers in forming the opinions of the community.

This is an editorial from the Providence *Journal*, 21st January.

"As the returns from the British elections come in it is more and more clearly to be seen that the contest which was to settle everything has really settled nothing. It is not necessary for the Unionists to obtain a majority in the House and form a Government in order to put serious obstacles in the way of the Liberals. The closeness of the vote so far shows that public opioion in the kingdom is pretty evenly divided. The great Liberal wave of four years ago has subsided rapidly; one or two years hence, the country may be as vehemently Conservative. Such a programme as Mr. Lloyd-George continues to advocate is therefore impossible. To talk about sending bills from the House of Commons straight to the Throne is the veriest nonsense. There is no great popular indignation against the peers to support such revolutionary proceedings."

This is the statment, of conditions, by the Springfield *Republican*, of the same day, and both relate to the result of the recent election in England on the question of a great change in government.

"The struggle in Great Britain is virtually ended with Tuesday's pollings. The Liberals win. The majority behind Mr. Asquith in the next Parliament will be small compared with the abnormal one recently at his back, but it promises to be a comfortable "working majority," independent of the laborites and nationalists, even. It is one of the most importants triumphs in modern times for democracy against aristocracy, for the people against class privlege and special interests, gained under difficult conditions of trade depression and the massing of all the resources of a tremendous money power against the progressive forces."

These two views show the trend of the two publications. The *Journal* supports the Peers, while the *Republican* supports the People. The Peers have obtained possession of the lands of those islands. The People forced by nature to dwell upon the earth, and to live upon the fruits thereof, cannot obtain a part thereof. A thousand Peers (practically) control all the lands against 55,000,000 of People, and the *Journal* supports such conditions. This matter of land ownership is the sole question.

When a publisher publishes a set of books for $50, and a few months later reduces the price, on the pay by installment scheme to one-half that, what is the only inference? Why, that the publication was a dead failure from the first beginning.

There is an article in the February *Century* on "Business Success and Failure" which ought to be read by business men; and some men not in business, would do well to give it a few moments' reflection. The writer, Mr. F. Greene, gives statistical figures on the causes of business failures, covering 79 per cent. of these failures. He gives nine causes, to wit: "Lack of capital; incompetence. fraud; inexperience; unwise credits; neglect; extravagance; speculation." I think there are other causes quite as effective. One, is the raising and lowering of the tariff, of which I was a victim, on books; another the stealing of partners, and employes. Mr. Green says, "There is more than one kind of business failure; in the first case is involved the loss of other peoples' money; and second, the loss some other person's money besides his own." And then gives us this paragraph. "As regards the latter sort of failure, it is well to remember, too, the old saying regarding square pegs and round holes. A man may fail to succeed several times, yet ultimately win in another line of business, and some of the most conspicuous final successes in business have sometimes met with these temporary discouragements."

This leaves me in despair. I cannot determine whether I am a round hole, or a square peg; time alone is solving

(Twenty-four (24) Copies, only, remain.)

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known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 24 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $4.50. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

The price of all remaining copies will be raised to nine dollars each ($9.00) on Saturday night, February 5th.

the question. One of the most delightful things in this *Century*, is Cole's engraving of Madame Recamier. She was a lovely, and beautiful woman; and Timothy Cole *is* the greatest engraver now living.

On the 17th March, 1888, Book Notes printed the following verse.

A little verse written by Mr. Bernon having fallen into my hands I will here preserve.

Le Devoir, nous embrasse de plus
Divines flammes,
Le Devoir, est la clef Royaume des
cieux.
Le Devoir, nous soutient et reanime
nos ames,
Le Devoir est le fruit le plus delicieux.

It was in the handwriting of Thomas W. Dorr. The Gabriel Bernon papers fell into the possession of the Dorr and Allen families. On the 1st of December, 1893, Governor Henry Howard, always my friend, sent me this translation.

It is Duty which embraces us with fervent love;
And Duty is the key which unlocks
the Courts above.
It is Duty which sustains and animates
our hearts;
And Duty which to life the purest
zest imparts.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow, the "one cent a word" ad section of the *Journal* brings in to the stockholders $112.00 a page for each day.

A lady friend of mine desired to employ a woman to do certain work; she went to the *Evening Bulletin*, at four o'clock, and inserted an advertisement: it was in the five o'clock edition; at half past six o'clock, the woman was hired, and began her work. Two, and one-half hours, is pretty quick work, as the result of advertising. I have received nothing from the *Journal* for this mention.

Gangs of boys, small in size, and not Italians, infest the neighborhood in which I dwell, breaking pickets, unhanging gates and doing whatever other damage can be quickly done. Two rare shrubs, of special interest to me, and of no harm to any one else, have been torn down within a week, and a picket broken.

The game of "Black Hand" introduced by the men (some of them) who came from Italy, is becoming very amusing apparently to the gentlemen. One player went into prison in New York, yesterday for a visit of 25 years; and his comrade in the game, will soon follow him: But it wont be easy to play the "Black Hand" in prison. Electrocution must be the punishment, and not food, and clothing, and shelter for a life time. A man who refuses to disclose, or testify against an Italian Black Hand Villain ought to be made *particeps criminis* instantly.

Here is a list of a dozen books, more or less, which have a mighty interest to men who have legal minds:

The Newgate Calendar, memories of the most notorious characters, convicted of outrages on the laws of England, since the commencement of the 18th century, with anecdotes, observations, speeches and confessions, by Knapp and Baldwin, attorneys at law. This book covers more than 1050 cases, all English, and many of them the most famous in judicial history. Filled with wood cuts.

Review of the Trial of the Case United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau, for shooting President Garfield in July, 1881, by John P. Gray, M. D., L. L. D., editor Amer. Jour. of Insanity.

Traced and Tracked. Memories of a City Detective (Edinburgh), by James McGovan, Edinburgh, 1885.

Ritter von Feuerbach. Narratives of Remarkable Criminal Trials; he was presiding Justice for many years of the highest criminal court in Bavaria. It contains 14 cases admirably stated. They were translated into English from the German by Lady Duff Gordon, once herself so distinguished.

Remarkable Trials and notorious characters in them from "Half Hanged Smith, 1700, to Edward Oxford, who shot at Queen Victoria, 1840." It contains 38 caricatures by Hablot K. Browne, the greatest comic artist in England fifty years ago.

Lives and Exploits of the Banditti and Robbers of all nations. Two volumes published in Philadelphia in 1836. A carefully written account of the Brigands of Calabria; the Vardarelli, the greatest Brig-

ands of Naples; the Roman Banditti; the Brigand of Lombardy; the Spanish Brigands (this was written by Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, of the U. S. Navy at the time; the Schinder-Hanns: Robbers of the Rhine; the Neapolitan and Roman Brigands; the Thugs; the Buccaneers of America; the most noted English Robbers, ending with Claude Du Valle and Dick Turpin.

Recollections of a Policeman by Thomas Waters, once an Inspector of the London Detective corps. These clever stories were written fifty years ago for publication in the Household Words, Charles Dickens, editor.

Experiences of a Barrister, and Confessions of an Attorney, by Samuel Warren. They were printed more than sixty years ago in the Edinburgh Magazine, and make wonderfully clever reading.

The case Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sandford, 1856. The Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, with the opinions of the Judges.

The Trial of John and William Gordon, charged with the murder of Amasa A. Sprague. March, 1841, with all the incidental questions carefully preserved—the Testimony and the Arguments.

Remarkable Events in the lives of the most noted Pirates in most parts of the world. by R. Thomas, 1836. This book contains an account of the piratical work of Capt. Thomas Tew, of Newport, R. I. The "rim of Tew's belly was shot off by a shot from a ship belonging to the Great Mogul" (page 97). There is another well known name here in Rhode Island of a pirate, Capt. John Halsey (p. 96).

For this lot of books (fifteen in number), the price will be $21.75. It will be many years before another such a collection will be brought together.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CHRONICLE
of WAR and POLITICS.
1776-1783.

being an accurate and Comprehensive Register of the most Memorable occurrences in the last ten years of His Majesty's Reign, in which will be found above Eighteen Hundred Interesting Events during the late war between Great Britain and Americac, France Spain and Holland, from May 10, 1773. to July 16, 1783. The whole carefully collated from Authentic Reccord and correctly arranged in chronologiccal order.

MULTUM IN PARVA.

London, printed for the Author, and sold by teh Booksellers—N. D. The Dedication, to the Earl of Shelburn is dated, London, August 12, 1783. 8vo. half bound. in excellent condition $10:50.

History of Scituate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo. uncut, newly bound. $12.50. One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

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Somner of Gavelkind, Both Name and Thing, 1660.

A Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the true Etymologie and Derivation of the one; the nature, antiquity, and original of the other. With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custome, or the Common Law of this Kingdome, by a well-willer to both, William Somner. 4 to, pp. 216, beside the "Index of the principal contents," London 1660. The binding is the original, old black calfskin. At the word Finis is this: "I have perused this learned treatise of Gavelkynd and judge it very fit to be published. April 7, 1647. Jos. Armachanue." But it was not published until 1660. This copy has the autograph of the Earl of Aylesford, and the book plate (ex libris) of Chris Oakley of Chislehurst. ..10.00

William Somner was born at Canterbury in Kent, England, in 1598. He was clerk to his father, who was Registrar of the court in Canterbury Cathedral. Subseuently he was given preferred office in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Archbishop ud. He was much given to philological studies, as this book will show; and he was a beneficiary of the ecclesiastic powers. He himself relates in his preface to this book that it was written in the interest of those "who had good affection unto monarchy, in the State; and unto Prelacy, in the Church." Again, he declares himself to be one of those "depending upon the Hierarchy to keep them, and theirs." He describes himself as an "exauctorated Register, one among the many objects of your (Bishop Warner of Rochester(beneficence and charity." (Dedication to Somner's Treatise on Gavelkind). The word exauctorated meant at that time deprived or dismissed from service for some cause. This cause was doubtless his standing for the King and the State Church. The time was the death of Charles the First.

ENGLISH LAW CASES, 1641.

Special and Selected Law Cases, concerning the Persons and Estates of all men whatsoever; collected and gathered out of the Reports and Year Books of the Common Law of England. Sm. 4to, London. 1641. Law sheep. $3.00

For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Anglia, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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Of Rhode Island.

It has 18 octavo plates of these Rhode Island Trees beautiful pictures, with excellent descriptions, with the locations of them. I will "mail" a copy to you for Fifty cents.

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for Book Notes subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SONNETS.

By

Fanny Purdy Palmer.

Bailey's English Dictionary (London, 1736) defines a "Sonnet," as being "a short song;a sort of Italian poem, consisting of fourteen verses, all whose rhymes answer one another; the eight first verses being all in two rhymes."

Worcester's English Dictionary, (Boston, 1860) defines "Sonnet," as a short poem, especially a short poem consisting of fourteen lines comprising two quatrains; and two tercets."

Buchanan's English Dictionary, (London, 1757), defines a "Sonnet," as a sort of short poem.

Skeat's English Dictionary, (London, 1882) defines a Sonnet, as a rimed poem, of fourteen lines; a cazonet."

Walker's English Dictionary, (New York, 1823) defines a Sonnet as "a small poem."

Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, (Springfield, 1892) defines a Sonnet, as being a poem of fourteen lines—two stanzas, called the octave, being of four verses each, and two stanzas called sestet of three verses each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule." Webster then follows with this elaborate note. "In the proper sonnet each line has five accents; and the octave has two rhymes, the second, third, sixth, and seventh, lines being of one rhyme; and the first, fourth, fifth and eighth lines being of another. In the sestet there are sometimes two, and sometimes three rhymes; but in some way its two stanzas rhyme together; often the three lines of the first stanza rhyme severally with the three lines of the second. In Shakespeare's Sonnets the first twelve lines are rhymed alternately and the last two rhyme together." This clear, and explicit explanation, seemed necessary as preliminary to a notice of a very beautiful little book which was sent to me last October by Fanny Purdy Palmer, from California and of whom I asked permission to write a brief notice. This lady was a resident of Providence for many years, and was well known to the best educated. The title of the little book, is—SONNETS, by Fanny Purdy Palmer. It is a small quarto, in form, and published by Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, in 1909. The contents of the book is divided into two parts. Part one, consists of "Sonnets of California. Part two, consists of Sonnets Post Meridiem; and each part contains fourteen Sonnets. I will reprint one of these Sonnets, as a far better explanation than anything which I could write. I have selected "The Meadow Lark" Sweet Master of Strange Dialects of June.

Alert his eye, half hushed his liquid note
When twilight gathers where the barley green
For his rough nest provides a doubtful screen;
But bold and high bursts from his swelling throat—
In praise of the brown mate not far remote—

His morning lay,—a loud rejoicing paen
Wherein the joy of living has been
Resolved anew—Later at times he'll quote
Some jargon, with a muffled trill to add
Confidingly. "I'm one of you; Not bad'
Ripe cherries, eh!"—Then settled for a stay,
He brings his friends melodiously gay,
To revel with him, while 'he world's in tune
And play the Bacchant 'mong the grapes at noon."

That is poety of absolute grandeur, and of beautiful form; and is moreover, the work of a human intellect of great strength, and quality—and yet this remarkable book is filled with just such specimens, showing how a rugged human intellect, can handle dancing thought.

Part one as I have stated consists of fourteen Sonnets all relating to California which the author says are "Regions Caesar Never Knew" Then she begins.

"Distinctively adorned, with joy caressed
By sun and wind for Her exalted rest
The rocks are gold inlaid at her feet
An ocean brings its argosies to rest."

I know nothing about California, but a friend, who knows California as well as I know Rhode Island writes to me thus, of this Sonnet, a part only of which I have given. "The opening sequence creates a scenic setting for the main theme. This Sonnet summarizes the romantic past, and hints an impression of the social present, in California; and the whole are luminous with the out-- of-door atmosphere in which they are steeped." This little book is printed on what is called "hand made" paper. Nothing now made in the United States is equal in quality to it. It bears the water mark *Fabriano* who is a paper manufacturer whose works are in Italy. I have not seen a book in forty years its equal in construction and in taste. In one other aspect it is a magnificent illustration. The edition contained only 250 copies; and the price only $1.50. If that is not an illustration of the decay in intellectual culture here in the United States, nothing ever will be. The themes are great, and the publishers work is in excellent keeping with that of the author.

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There is one other thing about this publication which gives me pleasure. Nearly twenty years ago there was published, a little book, written by this lady entitled "A Dead Level and Other Stories." I wrote a brief note in BOOK NOTES at the time upon it and here is what I then thought of the intellectual capacity of the writer.

"Mrs. Palmer's style of composition has strength, and clearness; it is never turgid nor clogged with useless words; she knows exactly the end she seeks when she begins her story, and she goes directly at it, now and then uttering a sententious thought by means of her ideal creations; here is one of them: "There is no bridge from the hunger, and hollowness of the present to that dim idyl the past." A world of philosophy lies concealed in that sentence for those who "pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope or expect that age will perform the promises of youth."

These "Sonnets" more than justify what I wrote nearly twenty years ago about the author.

"THE HISTORY OF ROGER WILLIAMS FROM AN UNBIASED VIEWPOINT."

The *Journal*, a paper published here in Providence, printed an article, two galleys in length, with this heading, on January 30, last. It was a "puffity" pack. for Carpenter's recent publication. I have transcribed a few "Viewpoints" which do not appear in this *true* review by the *Journal;* but which do appear in the book itself.

Viewpoints

From Carpenter's Life of Williams.

"His mind was so constructed that he was unable to discern the relative importance of things." (p. 40.)

"The banishment of this *Incendiary*" (p. 107).

"A misguided Conscience" (p. 107.)

"Williams did not stand alone in punishment, for what was regarded as *seditious utterances*" (p. 107.)

"He dearly loved controversy" (p. 116.)

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"He had that *anomalous* characteristic a disputatious spirit" (p. 116.)

"He courted opposition" (p. 116.)

"A shade of inconsistency" (p. 118.)

"An illogical habit of thought" (p. 118.)

"No trace of *liberty of conscience*" in his life at Salem or Plymouth" (p. 121.)

"An Illogical Mind" (p. 120.)

"Frivolous and Trivial" (p. 48.)

"Proclivity to controversial discussion" (p. 48.)

Viewpoint.

From William A. Mowry. L. L. D.

"While Roger Williams has been a great blessing to the world, his course was a CURSE to the Colony, and State of Rhode Island."

Viewpoint

From James N. Arnold, Historian of Rhode Island.

"Too dishonest to be Successful."

"Not the Founder of Rhode Island."

"A Bunco Steerer."

"A Land Grabber."

"A Presumable Forger."

"A Tricky Old (36 years) Cuss."

"A Self-Appointed Boss."

"A Dishonest Boss."

"He was Unscrupulous."

"A Grasping Disposition."

"He was Trymg to Gobble Property."

"He wasn't the Defender of Soul Liberty."

"He Killed Providence."

"He was Forced to Make Restitution."

"His Fame is on a Flimsy Basis."

"Neither a good Leader, nor an Honest Man."

"Didn't Transfer Lands which he had Agreed to Deliver."

"Tricky and Dishonest, but didn't have the Sand."

"Nobody Wanted to Settle in Providence."

"Settlers Couldn't Get a Sure Title."

"Naturally a Tricky Old Fellow."

"Town Council made him give up "*Attempted*" Land Grabs.

"A Land-taker; a Pilferer; a Stealer."

"He was bluff and bluster, and nothing more."

"Nothing but a Paid Agent of Massachusetts."

"Williams's Deed of 1661, the Music of a Thief."

"A very Unwise and Unpractical Man."

"Tried to Trick Coddington.'"

"Not willing to allow others that Spiritual Liberty he claimed for himself."

"A Weak Adventurer."

"He held back the Deeds," etc.

"Tried to bunco others out of the Land they had paid him for."

"Playing Priest at Providence."

Viewpoint

of Reuben A. Guild, once Librarian of Brown University.

Reuben A. Guild, when Librarian of Brown University actually described "incert" in the Williams family (Guild's Foot Prints of Roger Williams.)

Viewpoint

of Thomas W. Bicknell.

Thomas W. Bicknell *the*. Citizens "Historical Society. with Police Doorkeepers describes Roger Williams as being "A Fighter, a Kicker, and a Crank" (Prov. Journal 28th April, 1904.)

Viewpoints

From Prof. Osgood, Columbia University.

"He won for himself the reputation of an overscrupulous busy body and agitator" (1,235.)

"His indictments against the Massachusetts Polity were flimsy and unpracticable'" (1,235.)

"Poorest of political managers" (1,235.)

"He had not the patience or caution of a Diplomatist" (1,333.)

"He was personally careless about details" (1,335.)

"He was dominated more by feeling than by reason" (1,230.)

"He had come into their midst simply to make trouble" (1,228.)

"The gentle offices of admonition, left him more stubborn and persistent than ever" (1,228.)

"Had it not been for what he suffered and accomplished" (1,235.)

"He was unacquainted with any but the Puritan type of culture" (1,225.)

"He knew little law" (1,225). "He had little acquaintance with English laws" (1,335.)

Viewpoint

of James G. Vose, and H. M. Dexter, both D. D.'s.

In 1894, the Rev. James G. Vose published these things concerning Roger Williams. Mr. Vose had been for years the Clergyman of the *"Beneficent"* Congregational Church in Providence. "The troubles which led to the banishment of Roger Williams did not arise from differences in the essentials of Christian truth, but rather from *"their"* views of Civil Government. (Vose's Sketches, p. 10.) Vose took his statement from the Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter's' statement, "Williams was *excluded* not by Religious Persecution, but was *sent away* as a disturber of the Civil Peace" (As to Roger Williams his Banishment (p 60.) It was an utterly false statement by these two Doctors of Divinity and is an excellent illustration of how Divinity has been both statements see (Book Notes, v. 11, pp. 1903-6.

Viewpoint

of Edward Everett Hale, D. D.

In writing something, in 1906, he describes Roger Williams, as a "Dear Old Idealist." An idealist is "one who forms picturesque fancies" or "forms romantic expectations." It is scarcely possible, to make a characterization of Roger Williams more false than this man, a clergyman, who invested the cash earnings of a long life in the American Sugar Trust." Roger Williams never was an owner in any such swindle.

Viewpoint

of a Recent Baptist D. D., near Boston.

The Reverend Doctor McKenzie of

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when Roger Williams came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

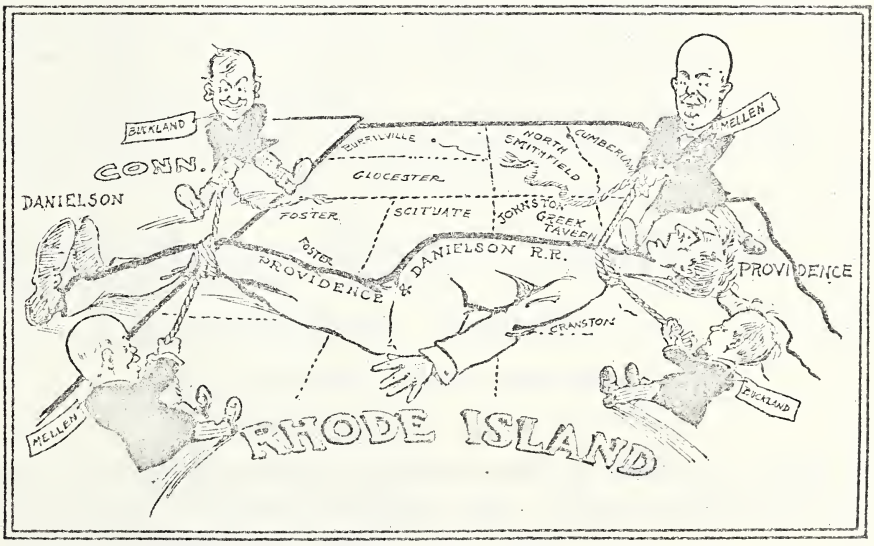
known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by Sidney S. Rider.

The edition consisted of 495 ; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

the First Baptist Church, Charlestown, Mass., in a sermon in 1908, is reported to have used this language. "I tell you that Roger Williams was small material from which to make a Saint." By adding D. D. to a man named McKenzie, is any intellectual power, or knowledge given to the man. Note the breadth of a hair. What does the man know any more than we know of the "material" which it takes to make a Saint. How can he establish the thing which he states—that there is *material* in a Saint? Will this "learned" Doctor of Divinity show me the heighth, and width, and weight of a Saint?

Such of these men as are still living must feel proud to see their names in such a group; and mixed with such stuff in the same column. A Professor of a University, finds himself endorsed by "the Historian of Rhode Island;" an L. L. D., backs up a "Litt" D.; and three D. D.'s. fill the bill. Such stuff is a disgrace, both as to fact and reasoning to every one of them. Professor Osgood must feel honored to find himself sustained by James N. Arnold. Not one of these charges can stand a moment before the truth, logically set forth. Carpenter's stuff about William's disputations," "controversional," illogical," "seditious" "courting of opposition," are all mere rot. There is not one word of truth in the charges. Williams suggested the idea that a Colonial government

RIP VAN WINKLE AWAKING FROM 20 YEARS ASLEEP!



Rip Van Winkle about to awake from his twenty years sleep.

Never has a merchant in Providence been able to send by rail a pound of merchandise into Connecticut; nor bring a pound of freight into Providence.

Nor can it bring a man, woman or child, into the city of Providence from Foster or Scituate, or Johnson. All this came from the infernal perpetual franchise, which Senator Aldrich lashed the General Assembly into giving him. The coming of the Grand Trunk to Narragansett Bay will destroy such work.

had no right to order or dictate what a man's religious liberty should mean. The religious tyrants assaulted him on his principles, and he defended his principles; and his enemies drove him into the wilderness. The "disputations" all came from William's enemies. I have buried beyond the hope of resurretion the story of an "attack on land titles" made against Williams, and hurled them back upon the Massachusetts General Court, in which body they originated. I have overthrown utterly the "religious" lying of ages concerning the refusal of Williams to pray with his wife if she attended "public assemblys;" or invoke the blessing of God upon the meat for his unregenerate children. I have throttled the senseless stories of the antagonism of Williams to an oath. I have *demonstrated* that Roger Williams was the Founder of the first town on earth with a government *only in civil things,* and shown that, to-day, every town in the United States rests upon such a foundation; and I have shown that Williams wrote the first Charter of a State based upon purely democratic principles, a state separated absolutely from the church, and in soul liberty. And here for a time I rest.

Things in these United States in a business way are progressing finely. Carnegie has control of all the steel, Rockefeller of the oil. Baer of all the coal. Harriman's wife of all the railroads. And the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. under Senator Aldrich's deal holds a perpetual control of every road in Rhode Island. The next thing will doubtless be a stop cock fixed in our breathing apparatus at one cent a minute, cash in advance.

The cleverest thing in the *January* Century is the story of a Sale Rugs, to a Rich American, who went to Cairo to buy some rugs—it is too long for Book Notes to reprint, and yet well worth of the little money which it costs.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider's *Book Notes* seldom fails to contain something curious or suggestive.—*Evening Post.*

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Somner of Gavelkind, Both Name and Thing, 1660.

A Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the true Etymologie and Derivation of the one; the nature, antiquity, and original of the other. With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custome, or the Common Law of this Kingdome, by a well-willer to both, William Somner. 4 to. pp. 216, beside the "Index of the principal contents," London 1660. The binding is the original, old black calfskin. At the word Finis is this: "I have perused this learned treatise of Gavelkynd and judge it very fit to be published. April 7, 1647. Jos. Armachanne." But it was not published until 1660. This copy has the autograph of the Earl of Aylesford, and the book plate (ex libris) of Chris Oakley of Chislehurst. ..10.00

William Somner was born at Canterbury in Kent, England, in 1598. He was clerk to his father, who was Registrar of the court in Canterbury Cathedral. Subseuently he was given preferred office in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Archbishop ud. He was much given to philological studies, as this book will show; and he was a beneficiary of the ecclesiastic powers. He himself relates in his preface to this book that it was written in the interest of those "who had good affection unto monarchy, in the State; and unto Prelacy, in the Church." Again, he declares himself to be one of those "depending upon the Hierarchy to keep them, and theirs." He describes himself as an "exauctorated Register, one among the many objects of your (Bishop Warner of Rochester(beneficence and charity." (Dedication to Somner's Treatise on Gavelkind). The word exauctorated meant at that time deprived or dismissed from service for some cause. This cause was doubtless his standing for the King and the State Church. The time was the death of Charles the First.

ENGLISH LAW CASES, 1641.

Special and Selected Law Cases, concerning the Persons and Estates of all men whatsoever; collected and gathered out of the Reports and Year Books of the Common Law of England. Sm. 4to, London, 1641. Law sheep. $3.00

For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Anglia, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

RUSSELL'S NATIVE TREES.
Of Rhode Island.

It has 18 octavo plates of these Rhode Island Trees beautiful pictures, with excellent descriptions, with the locations of them. I will "mail" a copy to you for Fifty cents.

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for Book Notes subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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PROFESSOR W. WHITMAN BAILEY'S POEMS.

"To him who in the Love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms she speaks
A various language."

If you wish to read some fine illustrations of the beautiful thoughts, to which Bryant has given form, and expression, in the chaste language given above, go, and read Professor Bailey's *Poems of Nature* in the beautiful book of his Poems, published by the Preston & Rounds Company, near the close of last year in this city. In form, and style, it is beautiful; I remember nothing equal to it, ever before produced in Rhode Island. It takes me back to the days of Edward Moxen, and his beautiful editions of Charles Lamb writings; and of John Murray, whose beautiful books I bought direct; and of Langman, Green & Co., whose great shop, I wandered over, room after room; and of William Pickering, whose beautiful books I bought, printed by Whitingham, and bound by Bedford. Alas the men, and times, have gone forever; but their beautiful books will live, and last forever. In size, thickness, and style Prof. Bailey's Poems recalls at once to me the Kilmarnock Burns Poems of 1870 which was a *fac-simile* of the original Kilmarnock Burns of 1786, both of which Fiske Harris owned, and which I sold in New York, the first edition for $310.00; and the fac-simile edition for $2.75. This fine book, of Prof. Bailey's *Poems*, reminds me at once of these things, which I cannot help mentioning. Let me now come back to the intellectual work of my friend Professor Bailey, a Professor of Botany, at Brown University for years. He has gathered his Poems in groups, kindred in character 1, Poems of Nature, 2, Poems of Sentiment; 3, Poems of Childhood; 4, College Verse; and last, 5, Poems of Psi Upsilon; and now I will reproduce a specimen of the learned scholar's work, under each group.

Group one, Poems of Nature,

Liverworts.

In sweetest maiden beauty
They mischievously peep,
And laugh at later flowers
Unawakened from their sleep.

The story that they tell me
Of pleasure and content;
Of hope and trusting confidence
However faith is bent.

They recollections bring
Of home, and loving faces
A precious offering.

Liverwort is the Hepatica now growing on the grounds around our house. It was brought home by my dear companion of half a century, now at rest.

Group two, Poems of Sentiment.

Thanksgiving.

Give thanks for all the flowers
That God in beauty sends
But most of all show gratitude
For kind and generous friends.

Blow winds our glad thanksgiving,
  Ye ocean billows roar
And swell the hymn of gratitude
  To God forevermore!

Group three, Poems of Childhood.
A Birthday Poem.

It was the brightest morning
  That I had ever seen,
For something whispered to me
  That Rosie was sixteen.

The spirits tell me sadly
  That not a blossom grows
Within the forest gardens
  To match my city Rose.

I fear that in their Envy
  My little bud they'll bear
Unto their leafy bowers
  To plant in beauty there.

Group four, College Verses
To the Class of '64.

Old time, who neither rests nor slumbers,
Whose ruthless hand no man can stay,
Has dealt full kindly with our numbers
Yet tinged our locks with silver gray.

Group five. Poems of Psi Upsilon.

The hour belongs to Old Psi U,
And if I tell her nothing new,
My utterance shall, at least be true
To each, and all, both Pa. and Son,
I wish an evening full of fun
  Forever live Psi Upsilon.

These are fair specimens of each group. The largest number of poems in the groups are those of Nature which number forty, and in the College groups are thirty-five. The edition consisted of 250 copies.

It is not a question of philosophy; it is a matter of human rights; a man who commits a murder in order to get his watch or his pocket money ought in common decency to be hanged at once by his neck until he is dead; he ought to be killed at once, in order to rid society of such living material. Enact the law (pity it an not be made retroactive) and give the people officers of intelligence, and activity, and judges who will not obey the laws themselves, but will judicially enforce it upon all others.

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PLAYING UPON THE IGNORANCE OF MEN IN LAW AND IN MEDICINE.

The English Government fixed this Maxim upon its *Statutes*. "Ignorania legis neminem excusat"; and printed all its statutes in the language of the Norman French. In passing, possibly I should that the Norman French was a mixed race who helped William the Conqueror to conquer England, and all the British living then in that country, A. D 1066-1071. These languages continued to be used for centuries in this way, with the laws, while not one Englishman in a thousand could read and understand the law. Today men are playing not alone with the laws upon the fears of men; but with Religion, and with Medicine; the fear of death, and Hell, are effective weapons. The *Public Health Report* published by the Government of the United States on the 19th of November last gives the leading article, *Prophylaxis of Yellow Fever.*" How many men here in Providence can today understand what the article is about? I will tell them. It is an English translation of a Paper read by Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, before the Latin-American Medical and Sanitary Congress at Rio de Janeiro, August 1-10, 1908. I will quote from the Report, a few things, "Dr. Cruz said we will *not deal,* in this Report, with the *Scientific* questions which *served as the basis* of the prophylactic Campaign carried out against Yellow Fever *in* Rio de Janeiro from the point of view of the *transmission* of the disease by the Mosquitos." Having said "*we will not deal*" with the Scientific delivery of the disease by Mosquitoes, this veraceous Doctor gives the next twenty lines of his Paper, to showing the origin of this nonsense in 1848, and supporting in the strongest ways known to him. This I have not space to reprint, nor indeed is it worth re-printing; But I will let the Doctor tell you just what was done, and what came from it. This he said, "We will review here only the technique used, with the improvements made during the five years

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that the campaign was without cessation carried out, though not until recently crowned with perfect success. It is now (August 1908) more than a year since there has been a case of mortality, from Yellow Fever in Rio de Janeiro. We have therefore reason to believe that Rio de Janeiro is freed from the *onus* given to it as the great Yellow Fever center. The initiation of the prophylactic service was beset with some difficulties. It was proposed to undertake a new prophylaxis in a city of more than 800,000 people, extending over an area of 430 square miles, with 82,396 houses in many of which lived people who did not always facilitate the efforts of the sanitary authorities." The campaign began April 20. 1903. The government in January, 1904 enacted a law "reorganizing the hygienic service" and, "creating the service for the *prophylaxis* of Yellow Fever," and $1,650,000, was appropriated annually. There was one Medical inspector; ten sanitary inspectors (all physicians); one administrator; one customs inspector; one accountant; seventy medical students; nine sub-chiefs; two hundred overseers; eighteen guards of the first class; eighteen guards of the second class; and one thousand workmen." It was Sanitation, neither more nor less, simply cleaning the filth of a city of near a million of nasty people; a city, which during its existence of three centuries had never been once cleaned. It took 1500 men five years to clean it; and once cleaned, there was never a death from a mosquito bite. The word prophylaxis means prevention; in this case cleanliness was the prophylactic result; the disinfection of rooms and houses with sulphur; and cleaning out the marshes. Gangs of men were sent all over the city to kill the mosquitoes, (a subject with which Dr. Cruz says, they would not deal).

The entire work was confined to the city of Rio de Janeiro, 430 square miles. Around this bit of land, land laid the lands of Brazil 3.218,150 sq. miles. After you have killed every mosquito in the city what prevented a fresh invasion by mosquitoes from the entire State all over which the Yellow Fever existed. It has proved one thing, cleanliness will prevent disease, but nastiness is the mother of every disease, of the nature of the Yellow Fever; and Typhoid Fever; Small Pox, and a host of similar things.

This same *Public Health Report*, for February 4th, 1910, has an elaborate paper entitled "What the local Health Officer can do in the Prevention of Typhoid Fever," To wit, utterly prevent it. Read this opening paragraph. "The wide spread and continued high rate of prevalence of this thoroughly preventable disease in the United States, should be, and is beginning to be considered a national disgrace;" it is the result of nastiness. Just so, too, it is with the Yellow Fever.

If you wish to see illustrations clear and without numbers, of Science, go, and read the Medical books of the years which are now past forever. Such utter rot does not exist in any study, as exists in Medical publications. I have read them for years, many are now in my library. Knowing this, it seems strange that any modern educated man in medicine, should promulgate such rotten *"knowledge"* as mosquito vacination of Yellow Fever; or would dare to thrust morbid poison matter taken from a sore on an animal; or out of some other human being.

In this city within six months five men practicing medicine have died almost instantly from what the medical men call "blood poisoning." It was vaccination pure and simple; poison matter out of the flesh of some one of their patients But go on vaccinating. There's money in it.

There is a constant growing belief . a Perry-Peary humbuggery, and just a-

constantly growing belief in Dr. Cook's actual visit to the North Pole.

In his article entitled "'Big Business' and the Sherman Law," in the March *Century*, Oscar King Davis relates this incident:

"Not long ago a delegation of eastern manufacturers called upon President Taft. They were in a combination; that had made an agreement among themselves as to some things which they would or would not do. The manner in which the government was proceeding against certain concerns for violation of the Sherman law, and the recent decisions of the courts in such cases, had set them thinking. Their spokesman addressed the President substantially thus:

"'Mr. President, we do not feel that we are doing anything wrong, but we want to know. We are engaged in a legitimate business, in what we think is a legitimate way. We do not burn, or steal, or exact rebates, or use false weights. Now, we should like to have you look at our contracts and see for yourself just what we are doing. It seems to us there must be some line that business can get within and be safe, and we want to know where it is. The Department of Justice cannot give us advice, and so we have come to you.'

"But the President did not read their contracts. He merely asked them two questions. The first was, 'Do you seek to control prices?' and the second was, 'Do you seek to limit or control output?'

"To both of these questions the answer was in the affirmative. Thereupon the President spoke to this effect:

"'That's all I wish to know. I don't need to read your contracts. You ask if you come under the Sherman law. I can tell you right now, on the answers you have just given, that you do.'

Novelty and beauty are the keynotes of the March *Century*. A timely article is Miss Seidmore's account of "The Cherry-Blossoms of Japan," apropos of Japan's gift of several thousand trees to Washington and New York. "No other flower in all the world," says this experienced and enthusiastic writer, "is so beloved, so exalted, so worshipped as sa-kura-no-hana, the cherry-blossom

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

of Japan. It is not only the national flower, but the symbol of purity, the emblem of chivalry and knightly honor, the crest of a cult the vernal celebration of which has been observed with unflaggirg zeal for at least two thousand years."

The narrative is full of interest; and Miss Scidmores word pictures of the beauty and poetry of Japan's cherry-blossoms are supplemerted by reproductions of many pictures—two in the full color of their originals—by Genjiro Kataoka, the Japanese artist who made the notable illustrations for "Little Sister Snow."

"Red Tape" cannot be found in the "Slang" Dictionaries; but as now used, as a characterization of the slackness, or slowness, or stupid details in matters of business, or in-action it is Slang. It came from the using of a real red tape, by men in tying up in packages their "bills," or "letters received," or "papers" of any kind, for the purpose of keeping them still, tewnty-five years ago.

This came to us in the *Journal* of the 16th February last.

"Within 90 days after the Aldrich-Payne bill became a law Mr. Aldrich was elected a director in the Rubber Trust. When anyone undertakes to prove that the new tariff law is a revision downward he should give us details and not general statements. From his standpoint the President's speech was a good one, but the details on which he bases his conclusions are lacking, and it is my opinion that the President's conclusions will not stand analysis."

This was Senator Aldrich's denial:

Senator Aldrich only laughed when this statement of his colleague was read to him, and declining to make any formal denial of its accuracy said that as a matter of fact he is not and never was a director in the United States Rubber Company, popular called the trust, and never had any connection whatever with the business of manufacturing rubber. He has been for several years, however, interested in the production of crude vegetable rubber in Mexico.

How long ago was it that Senator Aldrich assisted Mr. Rockefeller in purchasing for the King of Holland all the caoutchouc lands in Africa, north of the Equator? The Earth was not made for men—it was made for Rockefeller and Aldrich. That is the real Rubber Trust.

The position taken by the Providence *Journal* in the matter of the usurpation of all English, Scotch and Irish lands, in the late election, reminds me of the position taken by the *Journal* in the matter of negro slavery. It was fierce against the anti-slavery reform; until the Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court so amused the People, that gunpowder came into actual use—and the *Journal* flopped; and it will have to flop again. For this seizure of lands by individuals for the purpose of wrenching money out of the hands of all laboring men, has got to come to an end; it will end in blood, and the work of Asquith, and the King, will be a great help in being men to act on the matter, without the assistance or consent of the government.

Fifty millions of People in England are the slaves of these Peers. For one man to make a practical slave of another man is a direct violation of the Divine Law; no lawyer, nor club of lawyers; nor any Judge, nor all the Judges can turn, twist, repeal nor nulify the "Divine Law" however much they may play with all Human Statutes. Men can make no valid statute giving to themselves the right to make slaves of other men; and themselves holding the power. In England the Peers have seized possession of all the lands. A man who

is not a Peer cannot exist without using the land. He must eat of its fruits; he must walk upon it; he must sleep upon it; he is a part of it. For these "privileges" he must pay a Peer.

At the meeting of the City Council on the evening of February 7th last, this Resolution was introduced in the Common Council:

"Resolved, That the City Council hereby requests the Rhode Island Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of legislation which has as its object the reduction of the tariff on meat and food products, and the City Clerk is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of said Senators and Representatives."

It was passed without a dissenting word—unanimously, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen. Seven Aldermen were present—four of them voted for the passage of the Resolution and three against its passage. The names of the three Aldermen who voted to "keep up," and increase, or let some Brigand, keep up, and increase the cost of food to the People—an absolute necessity of life to every one of us—are William K. Reynolds, Joseph Balch, and William P. Vaughn. Balch is a National Bank examiner, and Stock Broker; Vaughn is a Sash (or rash) and Blind dealer; blind to the interests of those to whom he hopes to sell his blinds; Reynolds is a———at 390 Friendship (friendship for whom?) street. On the 9th of February last, the Providenre *Journal* published "An Imaginary" conversation between President Taft, and Senator Aldrich about the action by the City Council, "who are these good and true men who voted with us? Said Taft; and Aldrich answered "Joe Balch is National Bank Examiner, Vaughn is a lumber dealer, and Reynolds is a codger who always says what he believes." Was *that last description intended* for sarcasm?

Mr. Sidney S. Rider's *Book Notes* seldom fails to contain something curious or suggestive.—*Evening Post.*

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Put all Harbor Docks and the necessary lands into the hands of the Mellen Railroad of Connecticut to control for imports and exports all things, coming into or going out of Rhode Island; and have Solicitor Baker fix the trade so that Mellen and his assigns must hold and control them until he asks us to take them back.

My invaluable friend, Robert B. Thomas, who has, living or dead, been making Almanacs for a century and a quarter, all the time telling the wise inhabitants what the weather would be a year in advance of the time he told them, thus prophesised in his (this year's) issue for February 7th: "Weather moderate." The thermometer stood that morning at our house 2 below, and at the Weather Bureau office 4 below, and all over the State from 6 to 16 degrees below. Why do people buy such stuff? By buying it they induce the publisher to continue printing it.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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CARPENTER'S UNBIASED LIFE OF THE POLITICIAN, ROGER WILLIAMS, A CURSE TO THE COLONY AND STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence *Journal* printed on the 30th January last an article more than two columns in length with this heading, "The History of Roger Williams From an Unbiased Viewpoint." It purported to set forth the "*Unbiased*' account of Roger Williams, and his character, as told by E. J. Carpenter. Litt D. in a book entitled "Roger Williams, a Study of the Life, Times, and Character of a political Pioneer." I am not a Litt D; only a litt d so that I am forced to follow some one of the Dictionaries which I possess. What kind of a Pioneer, is a "Political" pioneer, so here goes.

"A political pioneer," is one devoted to politics;" and primarily devoted, to his own advancement." or, "to the success of a political party;" or, one addicted ,or attached to politics, as managed by parties;" "a schemer; " "and intriguer; or "one ready to do anything" which he believes will result to his own advantage;" or, "one devoted to a system, or a scheme, rather than to principle." Was Williams such a man. Of course he was not. He was the very opposite, in every thing which he did, or in what he professed to believe. Yet this "biographer" Mr. Carpenter begins his book with it; and the Providence *Journal* says that Carpenter's work was written from "an Unbiased Viewpoint." Here are a few "unbiased viewpoints" from Carpenter's book.

"His mind was so constructed that he was unable to discern the relative importance of things." (p. 49.)

"The banishment of this *Incendiary*" (p. 107.)

"A misguided Conscience" (p. 107.)

"Williams did not stand alone in punishment, for what was regarded as *seditious utterances*" (p. 107.)

"He dearly loved controversy" (p. 116.)

"He had that *anomalous* characteristic a disputation spirit" (p. 116.)

"He courted opposition" (p. 116.)

"A shade of inconsistency" (p. 118.)

"An illogical habit of thought" (p. 118.)

"No trace of *liberty of conscience*" in his life at Salem or Plymouth" (p. 121.)

"An illogical Mind" (p. 120.)

"Frivolous and Trivial" (p. 48.)

'Proclivity to controversial discussion" (p. 48.)

These are all in Carpenter's book, the pages specified, but the honest and upright composer of the*Journal's* article failed to find a single one of them. I have no personal feeling against Mr. Carpenter. I do not know him. I knew his father, once a Methodist clergyman; and his brother once a Judge; but this man, I know only by his work; His work he claims is "*History*," and as the *Journal* says was written from an "unbiased Viewpoint." I deny it, and I will give the reasons for my opinion, and put them in this little sheet BOOK NOTES,

where they will be as permanently preserved as will be Carpenter's book itself. He (Williams) "promulgated an idea which was a formal attack upon the very groundwork of the Colonial structure—he disputed their right to the lands they possessed her, and concluded, that claiming by the King's grant, they could have no title, nor otherwise, except they compounded with the natives." (Carpenter 44. taken from Winthrop's Hist. N. E. 1, 145.) This rests solely upon what Winthrop wrote, his word alone, just as does the Holiman Baptism, in which there is not one word of truth. But Williams made no general circulation of his opinion, even Winthrop admits this. and further states that Williams wrote a private personal opinion, first to the Governor of Plymouth; and afterward to the Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. He had a perfect, and absolute right to do so; and if carried out, it would have been the very best, and strongest foundation of the Colony—in saving nearly a Century of Wars with the Indians. There is no existing record, nor evidence, that it was done. But admitting that Williams did use that exact language, it was bed rock truth. It is the law of this entire globe today, and it was then Carpenter makes another alleged quotation from Williams. He says "King James was openly charged with having told a solemn public lie, because in his Patent he blessed God that he was the first Christian prince that had discovered this land." (Carpenter p. 45) This, like what preceeds it, rests on Winthrop, and alone on him. I have not examined for this use the Patent of King James, nor do I need to examine it. The lands of the Massachusetts did not rest fundamentally upon that Patent. It covered, if it covered anything, all the lands, a strip 500 miles wide and extending from what can be called New England. across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. If that phrase was in the Patent of King James, it was a lie absolute, because He was not the "first Christian prince that had discovered this land. King James was a Roman Catholic just as all the Navigators of that day were; and not in the slightest sense "*a Chris-*

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Cornelius S. Sweetland.

tian." Mr. Carpenter lays so much weight upon this stuff that he prints it twice in his book, page 45, and page 97. But Mr. Carpenter has made a statement, of his own construction which is still more false. He says "In all the Records which we have concerning Roger Williams, this is, during his residence in the Bay Colony the sole recorded instance in which he is represented as formally receding from a position once assumed" (Carpenter, p. 48). There is *no Record* of this, in all the Records he has; nor did Roger William, ever recede from the statement, if he evere made it "formally" or otherwise. Carpenter says he "receded formally." Show the Documents. Roger Williams was soon banished from both Massachusetts, and practically from Plymouth. He came upon the lands which now form Rhode Island, and here carried out the principle from which he had "formally receded" by purchasing, and paying the Indians for all the lands of what became the State. How came Williams here to introduce a system, which he had retracted in the Massachusetts Colony. The whole Carpenter story is utterly without foundation.

I come now to another matter. Mr. Carpenter says "And now arose a new question, frivolous and trivial, as it seems to day, but to the mind of Williams of serious import." Carpenter p. 49. This characterization "frivolous and trivial" was taken without credit from Knowles's Memoir of Williams (p 61). But Mr. Carpenter fails to inform his readers that Mr. Knowles further stated that, "we have no record of his (William's) sentiments on this frivolous subject." Mr. Knowles further states that Dr. Bentley "asserts that Mr. Endicott had introduced the matter before Roger Williams arrived, and that the latter adopted the notion (if he ever did adopt it) rather to gratify Mr. Endicott and Mr. Skelton, than because he felt any interest in it himself." (Knowles' Memoirs, p 61). But Carpenter says that "to the mind of Williams, (it was) of serious import;" and on this view of it he describes the mind of Roger Wil-

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liams "as being so constructed that he was unable to discern the relation of things." (Carpenter's Study of the Political Life of the Pioneer. (p 49).

Mr. Carpenter makes an elaborate citation from a letter written by a Salem minister (p. 30), written in 1894. I will also make one from a Salem minister, a hundred years before. The Dr. Bentley above mentioned was the Rev. William Bentley, D. D., a graduate of Harvard, and a tutor there, ordained minister of the Salem church in 1783. Here is what he wrote:

"Mr. Róger Williams arrived in the Colony on the 5th of February, 1631. He was embraced with joy at Salem and throughout all his life supported a high place in their affections as a truly godly man. Before his arrival Endicott had embraced the doctrine of veils for the women in the church, and if he worshipped on the beauty of holiness he (Endicott) was determined that human beauty should form no part of his pleasure." "Mr. Williams did not refuse his assent to the practice provided he should not be obliged to enforce the injunction." "This office, painful to him, was the choice of Mr. Skelton." This Mr. Skelton was the pastor at Salem when Williams came; Skelton succeeded Higginson, who had died on the 15th March, 1630. Skelton grew sick, and both Endicott and Skelton sought Williams for the position, soon after his arrival. (Description and History of Salem, by the Rev. William Bentley. Collections, Massachusetts Hist. Society, 1st series, v. 6, Boston, 1803, pages 242, 244).

I will make a further summary of what the Rev. Dr. Bentley has left us.

Williams was made, soon after his coming, on the 12th of April, 1631, assistant to Mr. Skelton at Salem. The people of Salem were with him, but the colonial authorities were against him. Persecution was so severe that he was forced to leave not only Salem, but the colony of the bay. He was at Salem but a few months when forced out by persecution. He went to Plymouth as a clergyman. But the authorities arose against him and he was forced to return. He was back in Salem before the year 1632 was ended, but he had retired from the pastorate in a quiet manner. On the 2d of August, 1634, Mr. Skelton died and Mr. Williams was placed at the head of the church. The people were with him, but the authorities of the colony were dead set against him and he was banished in practically one year. As Mr. Carpenter puts it, "Within two months after his arrival in New England, Roger Williams *met with disaster in his relations with the colonists at Boston.*" (p. 31). But Carpenter does not explain what Williams stated concerning this "disaster" right with his (Carpenter's) account of the "disaster." Here it is: "Being unanimously chosen teacher at Boston I conscientiously refused because I durst not officiate to an unseparated (from the church of England) people as upon examination and conference I found them to be." (Williams' letter to John Cotton, Jr., in 1671, Narr. Club, 6. 356). Carpenter has printed it (p. 28), but from his "unbiassed view point" was it not the proper place to put it near the "Boston disaster" which it had brought upon Williams. This is another illustration of Carpenter's "unbiased" work. Here for the time I rest but I will come again to this subject, for it is time to investigate a book, which has led William A. Mowry, once a teacher in the Providence schools, to read a paper and print it, declaring that Roger Williams was "A CURSE TO RHODE ISLAND," another "unbiased viewpoint."

Senator Aldrich's intention of getting the control of all circulation moneys in the hands of a half dozen men has been swiped by Morgan. I should like to see Morgan's views of *individual* pocket-picking.

28,832

Children Under One Year of Age Were Killed by Vaccination With Syphilis in the Years 1864-1883 in England and Wales.

Some one afraid of showing his personal identity, sent by post, the following newspaper clipping to me:

"Discussing smallpox and vaccination, Dr. G. R. Webber, of Philadelphia, said that smallpox was introduced into America by the Spaniards in their conquests, and in the eighteenth century was widely spread, becoming a great scourge. "At a certain period one out of every three deaths was due to smallpox," said the physician. "In a single century, the eighteenth, it is said, it had sixty million victims, France at one epoch losing thirty million lives through this cause. Children under five years were its chief sufferers.

"Jenner discovered vaccination in the eighteenth century. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, was so impressed with the news from England that he vaccinated three of his sons and sent them to the smallpox hospital to test the value of the discovery. None of them took the disease.

"Vaccination is a most efficient *preventive*, and as such is recognized everywhere. Germany requires two vaccinations of children, one in the first year of life and one at twelve; Japan requires three." Dr. Webber said that as to requiring vaccination, this country was in a state for from desirable. More supervision and greater insistence as to forms were necessary. Money and cost were not to be weighed against public health and safety."

What is the value, in such a serious question as this concerning vaccination, of such an argument as "At a certain period," again, "It is said." Again, "France at one *Epoch* losing 30,000,000 lives by small pox." What is the duration of time undestood by an epoch? Again, "In a single century, the 18th, small pox had 60,000,000 deaths;" and that rests upon, "It is said." I am going to give some vaccination history, and terrible results.

One of the principle articles in v. 24, latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica, is by Dr. Charles Creighton, of London, England. I will make a citation from it: "In the Registrar-General's tables of mortality for England and Wales, about one-half of the deaths from Cow Pox, and other effects of vaccination, or nearly thirty per annum, may be put down to effects of Vaccination other than Erysipelas. There is nothing to show that there were fatal cases of Vaccinal ulcers with constitutional symptoms of Marasmus. On the other hand the tables of deaths from Syphilis shows an enormous, and steady increase in the number of deaths of infants under the age of one. In the first year of compulsory vaccination, 1854, the death rate suddenly increased by one-half (50 per cent.) and the increase has gone on steadily since that year." Then follows this table.

Infantile Death Rate From Syphilis

(England and Wales.)

Year	Children under 1 year	Children over 1 year	Year	Children under 1 year	Children over 1 year
1864	1089	461	1874	1484	513
1865	1155	492	1875	1554	580
1866	1180	482	1876	1580	554
1867	1241	457	1877	1550	524
1868	1364	522	1878	1647	535
1869	1361	498	1879	1493	536
1870	1422	436	1880	1588	571
1871	1317	425	1881	1540	557
1872	1410	421	1882	1666	561
1873	1376	467	1883	1813	500

Here is clear positive evidence of the danger of Vaccination to human life—and England has repealed all her Compulsory Vaccination laws, under which the terrible showing above given was made possible. In 20 years 1864-1883, in England and Wales, 28,832 children under one year of age were killed by vaccination.

Marasumus is one of the diseases mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica article arising from vaccination. Fro mthe time, 1853, when the Doctors here in Rhode Island began their pushing of vaccination, this disease came into existence; from 1853-1862, the deaths by Marasmus of children under 5 years of age was 223; for 1853-1872 the number was 319; for 1873-1884, the number was 479. Total in thirty years, 1171, or 3.25 per month. For the years 1883-4-5, the deaths were 192 or 18.80 per month, an immense increase. Under the fierce results of vaccination the Doctors have frightered the General Assembly, in April, 1881, into the enactment of a law compelling Vaccination upon all children: first all children must attend school, and second, no child shall be admitted without a vaccination certificate. It seems incredible that men calling themselves Doctors would urge, and get laws enacted to enforce such a damnable curse as is above shown. The whole Jenner "*discovery*" actually nothing but a whim of milk women, has gone to destruction. It is no longer used; but Doctors are still trying to keep up the delusion, for the money which it brings them. This throwing overboard matter from a sore, on a horse, or on a cow, has destroyed the Jenner work, which has killed millions of children, and cost the people many millions in money. Something which the Doctors now call Serum it is said is being used. Serum, was the name given to the liquid which separates from blood, when blood, at rest, coagulates. It is of a green-yellow color. But that Serum, is not being used; it is a chemical compoun which is being manufactured and used now. Such work is a practical admission of the terrible danger to human life of the Jenner "invention." The attention of a physician of high standing, and possessed of power was called to this Record of the result of Vaccination, by the British Government, showing the deaths by syphilis of prartiially 29,000 children, under one year of age, all killed, so the British Government declares under a sompulsory law, and which law Parliament at once repealed: and the Physician replied "twasn't vaccination that did it—the father had sexual intercourse with the wrong woman: or the mother, with the wrong man." These children all had a slit cut by a Doctor, into their flesh, and into this slit, a splinter was thrust, which had on its end some dried matter which had been taken from one of these 29,000 children; did not this matter process syphilitic properties? No man can show that it did not ontain such matter. It did not need 29,000 immoral men, or women, to produce such results. Pus from a single vaccination might be made to kill ten children, whose fathers and mothers had no syphilis. This Doctor's statement has no foundation whatever.

Early in 1908 there sat in Washington the Sixth Triennial International Congress, on Tuberculosis. A Delegate stated that "there were Five Millions of ration, and its results, have been the the cost for medical service had reached Deaths a year by this Disease, and that $100,000,000 per annum. In the clipping at the head of this paper the Philadelphia Doctor said, "In a single century, the 18th, Small Pox had sixty millions of victims in France; at one epoch losing thirty millions of lives by this cause."

Is it reasonable to believe that men who were receiving a hundred millions of dollars a year for one single disease would give themselves the trouble to squelch such a source of income. Vaccination, and its resuts, have been the most money making disease existing. It prevents some children from having Small Pox by killing them by Syphilis: or Erysipelas, or Marasmus or some other deadly disease.

For years William K. Reynolds has been hovering around the City Hall, always talking reform, but quietly supporting the scoundrels, who have, for years been robbing the people. Whom does this man represent, the People, or th political Brigands? Doing no business, how does he live. He gets, as Alderman, $500 a year; and as Alderman he had largely the practical handling of $350,000, more or less, which has been expended by the city in the construction of a Hospital. What does this Alderman know about the construction of Hospitals? I have no use for such timber. Why did Mr. Reynolds vote against the building of a new "Death House?"; was it because he knew that six of the nine Aldermen would vote to build it?

The City Board of Health, conceived the idea of a *"Death House for Consumptives,"* to be added to the group of Hospitals which have been recently built. This well known line from Dante's *Inferno* will be inscribed over the door, "Abandon Hope all ye who enter here." Since the days of Burton, and his "Anatomy of Melancholy," the action of the mind has been known to be the greatest factor for creating disease, and death, or in bringing back health to him who forces his mind to help in sickness. What good, except to kill them quicker, will be the sending poor, and ignorant, men, and women, to this Death House, for that is just what is to be built.

It begins to look as if Senator Aldrich was about to lose, that control of all the land in Northern Rhode Island suitable for Railroad lines, Street, or otherwise. This control was *Perpetual*, enacted June 15th 1898. The day is here, when a railroad not owned, nor controlled, by Senator Aldrich, can bring its passengers into the City of Providence without paying him, nor Mellen, nor Buckland, for the privilege; and the misnamed Danielson railway can, at one end, enter the State of Connecticut, and at the other end enter the City of Providence—Oh the stench of political rascality.

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It is refreshing to read in the Public Health Reports published by the Government at Washington, this about Typhoid Fever. "The prevalence of this thoroughly preventable disease in the United States, should be, and is beginning to be considered a *National* disgrace";and having read it to remember that twenty-six, and possibly more, cases, broke out, all at once, *inside* the Rhode Island State Prison, killing six of the Keepers; and I don't know how many prisoners. And then the Governors discharged the women servants because of the danger of Typhoid Mary's.

Richard Bentley, or Free Thinking, 1734.

Remarks upon a late Discourse of Free Tinking, in a letter to F. H. D. D., by Philelentherus Lipsiensis. Cambridge, England, 1743. $2.50

In 1724, Anthony Collins, a graduate of Cambridge, England, published a "Discourse on Free Thinking," described by David Bogue, a Dissenting Minister (1725) as being a "work which inveighs against the vices of clergymen, and which declares that the divisions among Christians are a proof of the uncertainty of their principles" This book was attacked, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis (Richard Bentley), the most learned classical scholar in England of his time. The copy now offered is of the best edition—a book considered indispensable in forming just opinions of Biblical criticism. F. H. was the Rev. Dr. Francis Hare.

In this book, Dr. Bentley makes reference twice to New Jersey (pages 48 and 68). Here is one: "After a decent time in Purgatory to convey them to their Happy Country, their Paradise, New Jersey, where neither Priest, nor Physician, nor Lawyer, can molest them."

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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CARPENTER'S UNBIASED LIFE OF THE POLITICIAN, ROGER WILLIAMS, A CURSE TO THE COLONY AND STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

II

Mr. Carpenter says, "In February of 1630, then, we find the Reverend Roger Williams entering upon a new life; he had reached New England, in midwinter." (p. 28) This date is erroneous. It should be 1630-1631. It was on the 5th February 1631 as we now write years, that Williams reached New England. He was an ordained Minister of the Church of England, before he emigrated. Mr. Carpenter has himself shown his misstatement. In a note (p. 25), he states this, "and February, 1630, would be the *twenty-first* month after May, 1629." That is correct, and it proves the date on page 28 to be in error.

Mr. Carpenter says, "In the issue of the N. E. Hist. Gen Register, for January, 1899, Mr. Almon D. Hodges, Jr., contributes a valuable discovery;" to wit, "the maiden name of the wife—Warnerd or Warnard, of Roger Williams, (page 26.) Mr. Hodges did not make this discovery. It was so stated by Mr. Knowles in 1834. (Mem. Roger Williams p. 31), in a foot note. In 1886, Sidney S. Rider again stated it with more detail, *Book Notes* v 3, p. 131: and it was from myself that Mr. Hodges got his information. Mr. Carpenter, in a foot note, (p. 26), says Mr. Hodges, took it from a pamphlet entitled "Some William Harris Memoranda, Providence. 1876." In answer to Mr. Hodges inquiry *I sent the pamphlet* to him, and his acknowledgement by letter, August 1st, 1898, is before me. Carpenter is again in error, the Pamphlet was not printed in Providence, and it was not printed in 1876, but in 1896. Both Mr. Knowles and myself got the fact, from a copy of the original letter made by Moses Brown, in his, Moses Brown's collection; and in Book Notes, v. 13, p. 265-269. I give still further details. My first account was thirteen years before that by Mr. Hodges; and my second account was three years before him. Mr. Carpenter's "Viewpoint" is obscured. On the 10th August, 1898, Mr. Hodges wrote me this letter. "It is because I have great confidence in your work, and because I believe that such critical, and exact work as you do is just what we need, to correct numerous errors perpetuated in print, that I ventured to call your attention," etc., and this book by Mr. Carpenter's is an excellent illustration of the necessity of my existence for a brief period.

I come again to the consideration of this *"Unbiased"* Life of Roger Williams; and of Wiliam A. Mowry's declaration that "Roger Williams was a curse to the Colony and State of Rhode Island." Mr. Carpenter says, "Cotton Mather is authority for the statement that to the influence and teaching of Roger Williams are to be as ascribed this Act" "This Act," refers to the cutting of the Cross from the English

Flag by John Endecott, who had been and was afterwards Governor of the Colony. The act was done in 1634. For his authority for this statement, Carpenter cites Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana (v. 2, 499) This refers to the second edition, (1820), of this book. But no such statement, nor any references to the fact, will be found at the place cited. Mather wrote his "Magnalia" about 1700. It was published in 1702. Carpenter continues, "An act, which, were its commission to become known in England would and properly be regarded a Treason." As his authority Carpenter cites the "Magnalia;" but it does not exist there. Mather did not use that language. Here Carpenter tells what would happen if Endecott's work became known in England. But Carpenter has stated that the act was sent immediately to England. Here is his work, and it is absolutely fatal, as History. He states (p. 54), that on the 27th November, the Colonial Government called a conference at which it was decided to write a letter at once to the Agent of the Colony, in England, stating the "Exact truth of the matter." This letter reads, "being doubtful of the lawful use of the Cross, as an ensign," (Winthrop Hist. New Eng. v. 1. 1861). Winthrop continues, "The Court *could not agree about the thing;* and whether the ensigns should be laid by; and the Commissioners for military affairs gave orders in the mean time, that all ensigns should be laid aside." Again, "The Mass. Gen. Court wrote to the Agent of the Colony, in England, "disavowing the act." Yet with as much wariness as they might, being doubtful of the lawful use of the Cross. (Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth, p. 264). What becomes of Carpenter's use of the word "Treason" in the light of such facts; but Carpenter should have stated, that the Cross was at once dropped from all flags borne by troops. Carpenter must have taken the word "Treason" from one of Hawthorn's stories, in his "Twice Told Tales," (v. 2, p. 107). Carpenter says, "The result of Roger William's teaching was the cause of all these troubles." There is not a word of truth in that allegation Carpenter has

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not shown a word, written by Williams, to make out his case. But there is no case. There were living in England at the time (1634) hundreds of men and women, whose fathers and mothers, were burned at the stake by orders of "Bloody" Queen Mary, under the Pope of Rome. It had been a seething pot, for three-quarters of a century, and nearly every New England settler had been forced by these terrible religious feuds to leave England. It was not the "influence," nor the "teachings" of Roger which produced these conditions; it was the action of the Pope of Rome, in England during the five years reign of "Bloody" Mary.

The Cross, on the Flag, was the Latin Cross, otherwise the Cross of Jesus Christ. Concerning the cross, Mr. Carpenter is again in error. He speaks of it as the Cross of St. George, (p. 54); again he calls it the same, (p. 53, this time quoting Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales. But Hawthorne makes no such statment. He calls it merely "The Red Cross." (Twice Told Tales 2, 104-106). The Cross of St. George was known to the Papal Government but was rejected by the Pope. The Latin Cross alone, was used. In Heraldic affairs, the cross used was in form the Greek Cross, with arms of equal length. The Latin Cross, was where the shaft below the transfer bar was longer that the part above the transfer; and this last one was the Cross of the Pope of Rome, and was borne before every Bishop. The Cross of St. George was a plain red, Greek Cross, on a white ground. Another "Red Cross," was that of the Knights Templars, also upon a white ground. But the Roman Catholic question was the one which cut to the heart every expatriated settler of New England. Since Carpenter rests so heavily his history upon the fiction of Hawthorn, I will use a couple of illustrations from "Twice Told Tales" which Carpenter failed to use. "The soldiers closed in around their Captain, John Endecott, then he said, 'I tell ye, fellow exiles, that Charles of England and Laud our bitterest persecutor, Arch-Priest of Canterbury, are resolute to

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pursue us even hither." (Twice Told Tales, v. 2, 105). So that when Laud shall kiss the Pope's toe, as Cardinal of Rome, he may deliver New England bound hand and foot, into the power of his master, the Pope of Rome." (p. 105). Again, "The soldiers closed in around their captain, and he (Endecott), and Roger Williams stand together under the banner of the Red Cross." (v. 2, p. 104). "The trained bands who had followed the standard caught the Endecott fervor, and protested that they would no longer follow a Flag on which the Papist Emblem of a Crucifix was painted." Grahame's Hist. United States, v. 1, p. 231). Now comes Cotton Mather, upon whom Mr. Carpenter relies for his charges. Thus he writes "of the use of the Cross on Banners to protect us from our enemies; the faith which the Roman Catholics have in it is told by Hoveden, and of their varieties of it (the Cross), ever since retained, is abomnible to all real Protestants. (Mather's Magnalia Book 7, p. 10). How does that tally with what Corpenter cites as he states it from Cotton Mather's Magnalia. It tallies not. Here is another specimen from one of the most frequently cited writers of "History" in early Massachusetts, the Rev. William Hubbard, a member of the Synods of the Massachusetts Political State Church. Remember, it was one of these Synods of Preachers who advised the General Courts to secretly send messingers to Connecticut and have Miantinomi murdered. Thus Hubbard speaks of Roger Williams in connection with this Flag incident. "Another *notion diffused* by him occasioned more disturbance; he interested some persons of great influence in that place (Naumkeag now Salem), that the Cross in the King's Colors ought to be taken away as a relique of anti-christian superstition." (Hubbard's Hist. New England, 1815, p. 205). Now consider, the name of Endecott does not appear in this "historic" passage. In writing history, how can you rest upon fiction, or upon novels. Such work is absurd. Hawthorne's *Twice Told Tales,* were pure fiction. See this, "The soldiers closed in around their Captain (Endecott), and he and Roger Williams stood together under the Banner of the Red Cross." (p. 104). Of course there is not a word of actual fact in that statement. But Carpenter, (p. 53), describes it "as drawn with a master hand." I am not yet done with it. A book which led a man to speak in public, and then print that ROGER WILLIAMS WAS A CURSE TO THE COLONY AND STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, deserves consideration at my hands, and it shall have it. I have now covered the first hundred pages of this book, because chapters 4 and 5 containing pages 59-91 have no connection whatever with Roger Williams. There is no mention of Williams, nor of any act of his in these chapters.

Lambard's Perambulations in Kent, 1656.

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn. corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

Mr. Fulbeck tells us "that Mr. Lambard's pains, learning, and law, appear by his books, which are constructed by so curious a method, and beautified by such flowers of learning that he may well be sorted amongst those to whom the law is most beholden"—"his style runneth like a temperate stream; his excellent knowledge and use of antiquities argueth no small reading, and a singular conceit." (Fulbeck's Preparation, 1620, p. 74). Lambard's picture of the men of Kent, who went forth with Green Boughs, to meet in peace, or to fight, William the Conqueror, touches the grand in literature, and to me it has a subtle influence for I am a descendant from one of these men of Kent.

The Rockefeller "Charity of Five Hundred Millions," is merely a step in preparation for the Decree of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Every Dock on Narragansett Bay ought to be taken under the Eminent Domain and controlled. The Connecticut Railroad men are after them. They can in case they get them, make the Rhode Island People pay them for everything they send out, and everything theybring in. You might as well build a house and give Mellen the keys of the front and back doors.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, March 24, 1910.

MR. SIDNEY S. RIDER,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received through the mail, a copy of the Book Notes, v. 27, Nos.1-5. On account of the literary merits of the periodical, I would be glad to receive future numbers for preservation. If you could see your way clear to send them to this library, the favor would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

HENRY O. SEVERANCE,
Librarian.

The great value of Vaccination here in Providence. Five practising physicians have been killed, almost instantly by their own work by vaccination. Here comes another interesting case from Minneapolis; it happened on the 22nd of March.

Mrs. Guy E. Smith of this city is dead as the result of being innoculated with antitoxin to-day. She died in convulsions five minutes after the antitoxin had been administered by a physician. Mrs. Smith was visiting at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Jr., who had been ailing for several days. A physician pronounced Mrs. Franklin's trouble diphtheria. He inoculated both women with antitoxin, and Mrs. Smith's death followed.

Mr. Rider makes a detailed study of history thus outlined with many interesting particulars, and as he is wont to produce in his excellent and very readable little magazine, which is a credit to Providence.—*Springfield Republican.*

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Of the Immortality of the Soul.

One of the finest biographies ever written, is that of Julius Agricola, the Roman General, by Tacitus, who had married his daughter, and only child. Agricola had died in a distant land where no member of his family could be with him. Tacitus wrote this memoir not many years after the death of Jesus. Agricola, died A. D. 93. This was about sixty years after the death of Jesus. I print what Tacitus wrote, first, in the language, (Latin), in which he wrote it; and follow, with two translations of the opening paragraph, by two different writers. I do this because of the beautiful thoughts of which Tacitus gave utterance concerning the Immortality of the Soul. I give first the language of Tacitus.

"Si quis piorum manbus locus, si ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore exstinguruntur magnae, animae, placide quiescus, nosque, domumtuam, ab infirmo desiderio et matiebribus lamentis ad cantem plationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri, neque plangi fas est; admiratione te potius, tempora libus Landibus, et si natura suppeditet similitudine decoremus, &c. (Taciti De Vita moribus C Julii Agricolae Lipsias 1827.)

I give first the translation known as the "Oxford." It is the closing paragraph of this fine memoir (Tacitus, Life of Agricola, Oxford Translation v. 2, pp. 388.9.)

"If there be any habitation for the *shades* of the virtuous; if, as Philosophers suppose, exalted Souls do not perish, with the body, may you repose in peace, and call us, your household, from vain regret, and feminine lamentations to the contemplation of your virtues, which allow no place for mourniug, or complaining. Let us rather adorn your memory by our admiration; by our short lived praises, and, as far as our natures will permit, by an imitation of your example. This is truly to honour the dead; this is the piety of every near relation. I would also recommend it to the wife and daughter of this great man to show their veneration of a husband's and a father's memory by revolving his actions and words in their breasts, and endeavoring to retain an idea of the form and feature of his mind rather than of his person. Not that I would reject those remembrances of the human figure which are engravn in brass or marble; but as their originals are frail and perishable so likewise are they, while the form of the mind is eternal, and not to be retained or expressed by any foreign matter; or the artist's skill, but by the manners of the survivors."

Here is the rendering into English of these beautiful thoughts as Arthur Murphy saw them. "If in another world there is a pious mansion for the blessed; if as the wisest men have thought; the Soul is not extinguished with the body; you may have a state of eternal felicity. From that station behold your disconsolate family; exalt our minds from fond regret, and unavailing grief, to the contemplations of your virtues. Those we must not lament; it were impiety to sully them with a tear, &c. Tacitus was an absolute believer in the Immortality of the Soul; so too, was Cicero; and greatest of all was Socrates, and Plato. Socrates goes back nearly 2500 years. The word "Shades" in the Oxford translation has two meanings. It means "The Soul" after the body is dead; and it means under some writers "The place where the dead went, or were placed. Tacitus evidently meant the "Soul."

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant.

BOSTON PRESS CLUB.

March 25, 1910.

MR. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

DEAR MR. RIDER:—I have just read with much interest your critique of my latest book, and I thank you very much for the pleasure that it has given me. I am sure that you have no intention of being unjust and you will, on this account, allow me to say that I have made no quotation, with or without credit, from Knowles, for the reason that it has never been my pleasure so much as to have seen even the outside of a copy of the Knowles book. If the same, or similar words are used in any place, it is purely a coincidence in which I have had no part.

Very truly yours,
E. J. CARPENTER.

I print this note in justice to Mr. Carpenter. It is a real delight to know that my severe reviews of his work upon the character of Roger Williams has given him (the author) so much pleasure. But his letter is not conclusive; he says he has "never seen the *outside* of a copy of the Knowles book." My criticism does not refer to anything on the "outside" of the book. It is an extraordinary coincidence that Mr. Carpenter used the two epithets used by Mr. Knowles three-quarters of a century ago, on this flimsy veiled folly.

The perpetual screaming of all the Republican Mahcine newspapers for ten years and longer, PROSPERITY, Prosperity, PROSPERITY, has capped the climax, resulting in the greatest epoch of crime ever known in this country.

The political integrity of the city government of the city of Pittsburg is an object of pride to all the thieves in this country. Pittsburg is the "Den" of the U. S. Steal Trust.

The work of Mellen at the State House, on the matter of Rail Road Charters for a new Railroad, owned by the "Grand Trust" is a disgrace to the People of Rhode Island—the disgrace lies in the People, who don't kick him down stairs, and out of the State House.

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History of Scituate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo, uncut, newly bound. $12.50

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

Richard Bentley, or Free Thinking, 1734.

Remarks upon a late Discourse of Free Tinking, in a letter to F. H. D. D., by Philelentherus Lipsiensis. Cambridge, England, 1743. $2.50

In 1724, Anthony Collins, a graduate of Cambridge, England, published a "Discourse on Free Thinking," described by David Bogue, a Dissenting Minister (1725) as being a "work which inveighs against the vices of clergymen, and which declares that the divisions among Christians are a proof of the uncertainty of their principles." This book was attacked, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis (Richard Bentley), the most learned classical scholar in England of his time. The copy now offered is of the best edition—a book considered indispensable in forming just opinions of Biblical criticism. F. H. was the Rev. Dr. Francis Hare.

In this book, Dr. Bentley makes reference twice to New Jersey (pages 48 and 68). Here is one: "After a decent time in Purgatory to convey them to their Happy Country, their Paradise, New Jersey, where neither Priest, nor Physician, nor Lawyer, can molest them."

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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"MY STONE BUILT WIND MILL." IN NIEU-PORT.

The Sunday *Journal* of the 27th March, last, has a very cleverly written paper entitled, "Newport Rallies to the Norsemen's Defence." I took it for "a joke," at first; but at last I "got on to it." It seems that Newport has a citizen, who has spent seventy years within the shadow of the "Old Tower" whose name is "Charles Henry Clarke, Touro Parks' Volunteer lecturer" as the *Journal* informs us. The gentleman is, or was, "a carpenter, or a cabinet maker," all his years; and as the *Journal* says, is locally considered a historian of consequence." The gentleman induced the writer of the article in the *Journal*, to take the ground, that the "'*Tower*" was built by the Northmen, A. D. 1000. I will consider some of his evidences, and arguments. Here is one, "When Judah Touro donated the land and *the Mill* to the City of Newport, and referred to it as his Stone built mill, if he did so refer to it, was that any proof that the old Tower was erected by Mr. Touro? What?" Clark's purpose here is to throw discredit on this clause in Benedict Arnold's Will.. Benedict Arnold's will was written in Newport in 1677. In it is this clause,"I give and bequeath to my wife Demaris during her natural life and my daughter Freelove, (absolutely) all, and singular.....as also my *Stone Built Wind Mill*, and in the said parcel of land." Contoversy touching Old Stone Mill, Newport, 1851, p. 75.) The entire will is therein printed entire. Nicholas Easton, was an Englishman who came to that settlement on Aquidnec Island before it had a name, since called Portsmouth. The incorporation took place "On the 7th day of the first month in 1638. (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 52). The Indian Deed, for the lands of "*the* greate island of Acquednecke" has this date, "the 24th of ye 1st month called march in ye yeare (so commonly called) 1636-7." (R. I. Col. Rec. 1. p. 45.) This last date was written by Roger Williams, who made the purchase from Canonicus and Miantinomi for an English planting there There is here an error in the dates which I am unable to explain. But this will not interrupt my narrative. Nicholas Easton, above mentioned arrived at this settlement on "the 20th of the 3rd month, 1638." or, about that time, for he was given six acres of land, on that day. (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, 55.

On the 28th of the 2d month, 1639, nine men then dwelling at Portsmouth met secretly on the Indian lands of Pocasset, which lay just across what is now called the "East Passage" of Narragansett Bay, and entered into a compact "to propagate a Plantation." Then one night they left secretly the Portsmouth settlement, and planted a settlement, which, on the 16th, 3d month, 1639 they voted "shall be called Newport." (R. I. Col. Rec. 1, p. 88.) That spelling as here given cannot be correct.These forms exist, Nuport , Nieu-port, Nieuport. Then Nicholas Easton went with his family,to dwell in a house which he

had built. The first house built at Newport. (Drake's American Biog. Dict. p. 294.) Nicholas Easton was one of my own ancestors, from whom by blood I am descended. He was twice, President of the Colony under the Charter of 1643. His eldest son was "Peter." This Peter Easton wrote a "Journal" or a "Diary" in which occurs this phrase, "In 1663 the Rhode Island Colonists built their first Wind Mill as we gather from Peter Easton's Diary; and, on August 28, 1675 he notes in the same Diary, On Saturday night forty years after the great storm in 1635, came much the like storm *blew down* our wind-mill and did much harm." This first mill was of wood. (Mag. Amer. Hist. v. 3, 1879, p. 546.) Two years later, on the 20th December, 1677, Benedict Arnold made his will giving "My *Stone Built* Wind Mill" to his daughter. In the *Journal's* story as told by Charles Henry Clarke, this daughter's name is given as Henrietta. Arnold had no daughter with this name. I think Charles Henry, will be forced to admit, that I have stated this first point correctly. "Well, what if I do? What?" What becomes of the Norsemen nonsense. What? I will consider one more point. Charles Henry says "I don't claim to know the real facts. I don't claim any origin; but Benedict Arnold never built it." I have stated a couple of real facts to him now but: "What's the use of Facts? What?" Charles Henry continues with this for him heavy testimony, "My father told me; once about a man; that told him; of a man that he knows; whose father had hunted up, an old Deed in which the boundary line was fixed as so many rods from the *old stone tower;* that's what is was called then; *the Deed was correct;* and it was dated in 1642" What does such stuff as that amount to? What?. Of course, nothing at all. But let us consider. The generations of men run about thirty years. Charles Henry tells his charming tale in 1910. His father back one generation says, etc 1880; about a man that told him, 1850; of a man that *he* knew, 1820; whose father, 1790 had hunted up an old Deed which was dated in 1642. Charles Henry does not state that he has seen this

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Deed; but he has the audacious frankness to inform us that the "*Deed was correct.*" His *story* passes through five generations of men; of what value is this story if he, Charles Henry can only say that a Deed, which he nor anybody else ever saw; nor which I say, ever existed. The *Journal* says Charles Henry "rallies to Norsemens Defence." But where has he got? Its all utter Rot!! What? There is a fraudulent Deed, on the Newport Records concerning the Jewish lands once held there. This Deed is a forgery. But it is really the Deed to which Charles Henry refers. The "Old Stone Mill" occurs in it, but neither words "Old" nor "Tower" are to be found in it. I have exposed this terrible fraud in Book Notes, v. 22, pp. 161-166 The date of this forgery, in the Deed was 1677. It was written and recorded in Newport in 1872. Book 3, p. 11. But it adds Glory to Charlies Story!! What? Here is another gentle touch, "Just to the right of the stone, is another one with marks on it, that a Mason, but whether a Slave, or a Free Charles does not tell us, told me was a Masonic emblem of the 12th Century." That too, is heresay evidence! What? Rot!!! No masonic emblem ever existed until after the 12th Century. How could the Northmen have copied it in A. D 1000. Two hundred years before any Free Mason existed. Charles Henry got his idea from the Forged Deed of the Masonic emblems, see Book Notes, v. 22, 165. Charles Henry having said, "I don't claim any origin;" After half a column of stuff, I come across this: "I think the Norsemen come down along here built the Tower, started down along towards the Jersey Coast, got caught in a storm, and the whole crowd was lost. Don't it look so? What? With one more specimen I will end this delightful tale. "Judah Touro donated the land and the Mill," to the City of Newport, (why not say *Tower*, and referred to it, as his stone-built mill, if he did so refer to it, was that any proof that the old Tower was erected by Mr. Touro? What? Rot!! Judah was born at Newport in

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1775, and died at New Orleans in 1854. a thousand years ago. What had he to do with the "Old Stone Mill? What!!! Rot. Where, on this Globe today is there a building or a Tower built by human hands a thousand years ago, save the Pyramids. There is not now known to exist in all the lands where the Northmen lived a structure similar to this which Benedict Arnold built. Nor is there a structure in all these lands, Greenland, Iceland, or Norway anything built by man a thousand years ago. While at Leamington, England, where Arnold was born, there was a stone built wind mill exactly similar, with which Benedict Arnold was familiar. Does all this look like the Noursemen's work? What?

The invention of names for diseases by "Medical" Men has been a game of centuries. I once traced the various names used by Doctors, with which to deceive the people, of what is just now called Diphtheria. I found 80 different names given to it. The latest specimen known to me, is that for "Hookworms." This disease is the result of nastiness, and nothing else. It is now proposed by the Government Health Reports, v. 25, No. 12, for 25th March, 1910, to call "Hookworms," Ground Itch, Anemia or "Uncinariasis." These names are to be used with persons who are too proud, or too sensitive to be treated for "Hookworms." So, the "Health Report" reads. Oh! the humbuggery of Druggery!! In 1866 "Inflamation of the Bowels" fled from the R. I. Registration Reports, and "Enteritis" was introduced; also Muco Enteritis; and Ileitis; and Ileo-Colitis; and Typhlitio. It soon became Entero Colitis; then, Enteritis Gastro Chronic; then Enteritis Colo. In 1863 Lock-Jaw became Trismus, then Tetanus; then Tris Nascentium. In 1867, four children died of Intussusception; in 1881, two children died of Intusseption and in 1882 two children died of "Intusseption." No cases are recorded since these last two.

While tuberculosis is *increasing* with terrific rapidity, consumption is *decreasing* with the same rapidity. These two diseases being exactly the same, how do you make these two opposite statements agree?

We think that here in Rhode Island the people are continually robbed by Corporations in the matter of taxation, but just read this, which is a letter written to me by a friend concerning a little town near by us—in Massachusetts.

"In compliance with my promise I send you data relative to the property which is exempt from taxation at Williamstown, Mass., which is owned by Williams College at that place. Real estate, the value of which as rendered by the College officers and which it is claimed by the assessors of Williamstown is about 50 per cent of its valuation, is $1,186,215.50; personal property which the officers of the College claim they possess which is also exempt from taxation, is $1,463,205.05. The real estate which is taxed and owned by the College amoints to $158,350.

The town of Williamstown, Mass., has a population of between 4000 and 5000 people, and when the question of taxation is discussed and brought directly to the attention of the College officials, they invariably reply, "Suppose a greater part of the College property is exempt from taxation, what would the people of Williamstown do for a living if the College did not exist in said town." And the ordinary tax payer of the town replies, how would the college exist if the people outside of that institution did not live in Williamstown and administer to their wants.

On account of this large amount of property being exempt from taxation, the ordinary citizen of the town has to pay a tax of $25.95 on a thousand dollars, which to my mind appears excessive.

This interesting data was obtained by

me from the Selectmen of the town of Williamstown, Mass., on July 14, 1909, and I trust it may be of some interest to you."

Such work as that, whether done by a "College" or by a "Church" is simply damnable. Will men never awake to the situation. The figures above given come to me from a most trustworthy source; yet they seem to be incredible.

The law of 1902 to "prevent nuisances" by smoke declares "dense black or gray" to be a *public nuisance;* it then gives corporations *five months* to use their vast soot furnaces before an action can be brought.

Where does the General Assembly get the power to give these mills five months in which to *continue a public nuisance?* It has no such power.

The work of the men who prepared the "Court and Practice Act" took from the laws the power to indict a public nuisance. Mr. Blackstone has told us that there is no way except by indictment to stop or punish a malefactor. An individual has no right of private action. These men have actually destroyed the common law right of property. Such work will not stand.

Here is a fine illustration of the value of Vaccination as a preventive of Small Pox. It is from the Public Health Reports, published by the Government at Washington for February 11th, 1910. It has a table with this heading, "Protection by Vaccination," then the ages, and number of cases, and the result.

Unvaccinated, died	22
Unknown died	14
Unsuccessfully Vaccinated, died	3
Vaccinated too late, died	2
Vaccinated once died	10
Revaccinated too late, died	3
Revaccinated, died	9

In Germany; there were 345 cases, out of which number 287 took the small pox and 63 died. This is direct evidence of the utter rot of Vaccination as a preventive. Look at it! Out of 345 cases of small pox 323 had been Vaccinated: while only 22 had never been Vaccinated. Consider the deceiving sense of the use of the "unsuccessfully:" and then giving the number of such 3. The actual number of the unsuccessfully was 342. Such work is the regular fraud in the work.

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

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I am coming again presently with another consideration of Mr. Carpenter's Unique Unbiased Viewpoint of Roger Williams. I have held up merely to "draw breath" mean while it calms my nerves to read this, by a Methodist clergyman written about a Century ago. The Rev. Dr. Wm Bentley, who lived in Salem a Century and a half after Roger Williams was driven by force from the town where everybody loved him.

I give now the fine summarization of the character of Roger Williams which was given by the Rev. Dr. Bentley a Century and more ago. "In Salem every person loved Mr. Williams. He had no personal enemies under any pretence. All valued his friendship Kind treatment could win him, but opposition could not conquer him. *He was not afraid to stand alone for truth against the world;* and he had always address enough, with his firmness, never to be forsaken by the friends he had ever gained. He had always a tenderness of conscience, and *feared every offence against moral truth.* He breathed the purest devotion. He was ready in thoughts and words, and defied all his vaunting adversaries to public disputation. He had a familiar imagery of style which suited the times and he indulged in wit, even in the titles of his controverials papers, but also upon names especially of the Quakers. He knew man, better than he did civil government. (For at that time no such thing existed.) He was a friend of human nature, forgiving, upright, and pious. He understood the Indians better than any man of the age. He made not as many converts, but he made more sincere friends. He knew their passions, and the restraints they could endure. He was betrayed into no wild, or expensive projects respecting them. He studied their manners, and customs, and passions, together. His vocabulary (key into the Language) proves that he was familiar with their words, if not with its (the language) principles. It is a happy relief in contemplating so eccentric a character, that no sufferings induced any purposes of revenge for which he had afterwards great opportunities; that great social virtues corrected the first errors of his opinions; and that he lived to exhibit, to the Natives, a noble example of generous goodness, and to be the parent of the independent State of Rhode Island. He died in his colony in 1683 in his 84th year."

It is hard to make such paragraphs agree with that by William A. Mowry, L. L. D. published in 1910. "His (Roger Williams's) course was a curse to the Colony, and State of Rhode Island." and "A great blessing to the World." How does Rhode Island differ from the world? That which blesses the world is a curse to a State which did not exist until 1776:

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The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. They go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pges, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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The Grafton Press, Publishers of New York, announce a new volume in The Grafton Historical Series, entitled "Early Rhode Island, a Social History of the People." by William B. Weeden, of Providence. "Mr. Weeden is already well known in the historical field, especially by his work on Social and Economic New England. In this new book, Mr. Weeden gives the results of many years of investigation and research in his own State. of the every-day occurences in the lives of the early inhabitants, what they manufactured, bought, imported, sold and owned; their vocations and avocations are all gathered together in an interesting and valuable collection. The various chapters treat of the Founding of Rhode Island, Planting. Life in Providence and Newport The Patriarch Conditions in King's County, The period under the Charles II Charter, Commercial Providence, The South County, and Conditions under Revolutionary Times."

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Mr. Rider makes a detailed study of history thus outlined with many interesting particulars, and as he is wont to produce in his excellent and very readable little magazine, which is a credit to Providence.—*Springfield Republican.*

"The bound volume of Book Notes for 1908 contains Mr. Sidney S. Rider's literary gossip and criticisms of historical, literary and political matters in Rhode Island. It is very full measure for the price. Mr. Rider attacks everything he disapproves, be it the courts, the Assembly, the smoke nuisance, vaccination or what not, with characteristic fervor. The Journal comes in for its share of Mr. Rider's spicy comment, even being blamed for tariff views that it has not advanced for 15 years. But that is only an entertaining feature in the many columns of good "stuff" contained in Book Notes. Those who enjoy candor and "biff" can find pleasure in each number of Mr. Rider's fortnightly."—Providence Journal Feb. 14th, 1909.

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Of Rhode Island.

It has 18 octavo plates of these Rhode Island Trees beautiful pictures, with excellent descriptions, with the locations of them. I will "mail" a copy to you for Fifty cents.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I

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MADAME JUMEL.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN BORN IN PROVIDENCE IN 1777.

Part One.

Not long since some person unknown to me, sent by post, a copy of the *Boston Evening Transcript* of the date February 19, 1910, in which was the following clipping, marked calling it to my attention:

8457. Mme. Jumel is a character I am very much interested in. Having read of her popularity in New York as the wife of Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French merchant, and afterwards of Aaron Burr, I was surprised in looking over a town book of North Brookfield, Mass., to find the name of Jumel entered as once being a resident of that town. It described an old mud hovel as once having been the home of a family whose name I have forgotten, and the cellar is still pointed out as the one belonging to the house. It seems this family, whose husband and step-father went into the Revolutionary War from Providence, was left in destitute circumstances. Besides his wife were her two daughters, and they drifted up to this out--of-the-way place. Betsey, being the most attractive of the pair, found amusement in company of some British officers who were prisoners at Rutland. The future New York belle is next found at the capital. She is now a brilliant beauty and is called Mrs. Croix Her husband is supposed to be an Englishman It is said she posed as a Miss Capet. a natural daughter of Louis XIV. She was popular with the distinguished men of that time. She was ambitious and much interested in the political career of Alexander Hamilton. She went to France in the interest of some politician and there met Stephen Jumel.

Cambridge.

The *Transcript* has since published other communications explanatory of the question of who was the lady "Madame Jumel"; and whence did she come; and what was her character; but all the *Transcript* letters fail in giving the actual facts of the extraordinary story. How a child, born here, in Providence, of unmarried paupers; living in a condition of abject filth, in the nastiest locality here; and becoming "a prostitute among negroes, and halfbreed Indians," until the town was forced to pull down the nasty, filthy, dangerous hovels in which they dwelt. In such conditions, how, I ask, could such a human being, acquire, within so very few years, the vast sum of five millions of dollars, (5,000,000); besides a vast collection of antique artistic treasures? But with all that wealth in her possession and twice married, she was never admitted into respectable society, in New York city, where for nearly seventy years she had lived. But she made a great parade with her carriages and horses, etc.

The Providence Evening *Tribune* 19th April, 1910, has this: "Miss Ida Bowen, formerly of this city, 37 years old, a

grand-grand-daughter of the famous Mme. Jumel, and thus able *to trace her ancestry direct to George Washington,* committed suicide Saturday night (April 16th) at the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane in New Jersey." The Providence *Evening Bulletin* of the same day, (April 19th) says "Miss Ida Bowen who it is said was formerly a resident of this city committed suicide by hanging Saturday night in the Morris Plains Hospital for the insane where she was committed April 9th, after an examination at East Orange, N. J. * * *the Records at the City Hall *do not contain any account of the death of either George W. Bowen,* nor of Emma I. Bowen, his wife. They were the parents who are supposed to have died in this city. It is clear that "Madame Jumel" needs a little "hunting up" which I will attempt to give to her. First with a brief chronology. Betsey Bowen, subsequently Madame Jumel, is said to have been born in Providence on the 2nd of April, 1777, of this there is no proof; in 1785 she was placed in the workhouse of the Town of Providence. Her supposed father was a sailor named Bowen, and her real mother was Phebe Kelley After a disolute life she is said to have given birth to a son in 1795; this son was the George W. Bowen, above mentioned. Betsey Bowen disappeared from Providence at this time. On the 7th April, 1804, in New York city she was married to Stephen Jumel. She was said to have been 27 years old at the time. Jumel bought the Robert Morris house on Harlem Heights in 1810; he was a Frenchman. In 1812 he retired from business; in 1815 he returned to France, with Madame Jumel; in 1821 Madame Jumel returned to New York to take advantage of business conditions: Stephen Jumel did not return with her; but he gave her power to sell, and transfer the property which he possessed; and this power she at once used by transferring all of Stephen Jumel's real estate, to a third party, for a consideration, and this third party, transferred it back to "Madame Jumel." Stephen Jumel came back to New York city in 1828, and lived until 1832 when he died. The kind of a man he was, can be surmised

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when it is known, that he never knew of this transfer, from its being, done until his death. Not long after his death Madame Jumel married Aaron Burr, who had shot in a duel Alexander Hamilton. Burr began at once to seize possession of all her property. She practically kicked Burr out of the "Jumel Mansion;" a divorce suit was at once filed, but it was not pressed, until Mrs. Burr learned of Burr"s dangerous sickness. Then she hustled her lawyers to Chancellor Kent's Court, got the divorce, and Burr did *not* get her property. Chancellor Kent re-named her "Madame Jumel." Burr died in 1836. From that time on she had no further matrimonial adventures. She died on the 16th July, 1865. Then came the celebrated case in the Circuit Courts in New York city in October, 1871; it was lost, and taken on appeal to Washington, in 1873, where it was destroyed in 1878. On the 6th February 1885 there died in Providence one George Washington Bowen, and in its issue of February 7th, 1885 the Providence *Journal* told the following story, mostly transcribed from the *Transcript of Record* used in the Supreme Court at Washington.

"In this city, on the 6th inst., George W. Bowen, in the 91st year of his age"

"A few perhaps of the thousands of readers who will glance through the obituary column of the *Journal* this morning, and read the simple announcement quoted above, will remember that it gives the final touch to a career which for many years was conspicuously before the public, and which, through its well-rounded span, has not been without a touch of romance mixed with the sterner realities of life. The romance begins with the birth of George Washington Bowen in this city on the 9th of October, 1794, and did not end until, as the claimant to the Jumel estates, he was defeated in the United States Supreme Court in 1878. A review of the more striking features of the case will certainly be interesting, and to many will have the flavor of a novel rather than the history of an occurrence in real life.

"The history of Mme Jumel, the puta-

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tive mother of George Washington Bowen, was, as remarked by Chauncey Shaffer in the argument of the case before the United States Supreme Court, "romantic, strange, eventful, and ahead in many respects of the most exciting novel. Her rise in life, her progress through life, reminds one more of the elevation of a prisoner to the chair of states under Eastern despotism than anything in the natural growth of our republican country. She was born and reared under most unfavorable circumstances, and it is a miracle of miracles that she ever became such a remarkable woman that she did; for early in life she was wrecked, but she was one of the few wrecked ones who have not floated down the stream, and become loathsome weeds to rot on the strand."

"Mme Jumel began her remarkable career in the Workhouse in this city, whose parentage, at first unknown, was in after years claimed to have been a sailor named Bowen, and a widow who enjoyed the name of Phebe Kelly. The history of this woman is written in the town records of Providence, and it is said that she came here from Taunton in 1769. In 1772 the people of the town razed an old building which had been the rendezvous of whites and blacks of the lowest order, and Phebe Bowen, who was in the house at the time, was brought before the Town Council. Again in 1785, another disorderly house, of which Phebe was an inmate, was broken up and she was imprisoned. The Town Council ordered her two children, Polly and Betsey—the latter subsequently Mme. Jumel—at that time 12 and 10 years old, respectively, to be sent to the workhouse. The next known of Betsey Bowen is when she became an inmate of the house of Freelove Ballou, on Charles street, in 1794. This Mrs. Ballou was a woman of unsavory reputation, and claimed to be a female doctor, midwife, and probably a procuress. It was asserted that while Betsey was an inmate of this house she gave birth to George Washington Bowen. After this she is again lost to view for a series of years, and it is not improbable that with her loose habits and a craving for excitement and pleasure, she drifted into New York—much smaller then than now, but still the centre of attraction for roving and unsettled spirits. There her face seems to have made her fortune, and with that cleverness born of her free and easy life and a disposition to enter into intrigue for her own advancement, she soon formed an alliance with Mr. Stephen Jumel, a merchant of large wealth and a refugee from San Domingo. In New York her love of display soon brought her into unenviable notoriety, for day after day she was seen upon the streets and public drives taking her afternoon airing in M. Jumel's carriage.

"M. Jumel's history is none the less remarkable and eventful than that of his notorious wife. He was born in the south of France, and while yet a young man he emigrated to the island of San Domingo, entering upon the work of a planter and later engaged in a mercantile business. Fortune favored him, and his wealth rapidly increased, and was still increasing in proportion when the insurrection of the blacks of the island under the leadership of the famous Tonssaint L'Ouverture put an end to his progress, and after a part of his property had been seized and destroyed, he dirposed of the remainder and fled to America. He reached New York in 1798, and with the money brought with him from San Domingo, he entered again the mercantile business. Here also his prosperity was marked and he rapidly accumulated a handsome fortune. Shortly after his arrival in New York, M. Jumel met the woman Elizabeth Brown, who was in reality none other than Betsey Bowen, and after their marriage they took up their residence at a historic mansion at Harlem Heights. The mansion, prior to the purchase by Jumel had been honored on several occasions by Washington, and many a courtly and festive gathering had been held within its walls. Madame Jumel, though mis-

tress of a large fortune, was not admitted to what was then considered the upper ten of New York society, and she found it more to her taste to live a little out of town, near enough, however, to allow her each day to display upon the city's streets her gaudy and showy equipage. She seems to have had a particular fondness for horses and in her drives always employed four to draw her carriage; while at Saratoga she surprised as well as amused many of the summer sojourners by being driven about in a huge carriage of bright yellow drawn by four horses with riders clad in amazing liveries. In 1815, the true character of the woman, which displayed her qualities of treachery and ingratitude, was illustrated by a clever and successful ruse, by which she gained possession of nearly the entire estate of her husband. M. Jumel, who proposed to go to France for the purpose of prosecuting claims for the spoliation of his property at San Domingo, before doing so conveyed to trustees the greater part of his property, to be held for Madame Jumel druing her lifetime, and at her death to be transferred to him or to his heirs. Madame Jumel accompanied her husband to France, and while there decided to dispose of his property in the United States and to settle in his native country. Madame Jumel made a pretence of agreement to this new move, and offered to become the agent of her husband for the sale of his property in America. She was given a power of attorney by her husband in 1825, which authorized her to sell for his benefit all his real estate in the State of New York. With this important and all-powerful document, Madame Jumel returned to this country and immediately took entire control of the estates of her husband. She leased property, collected rents, and in fact, transacted the entire business necessary in such matters, and recognizing the advantage she now had, and seeing the opportunity now presented of posessing herself of her husband's large fortune, she carried the scheme to ultimate success. In her letters to her husband she urged him not to sell the property, as had at first been determined upon, urging as the reason for her change of opinion, that the property had already largely increased in value and

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as they were known to

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was becoming more valuable day by day. On the other hand, while deceiving her husband by these letters, she was for a period of two years carrying out her preconceived scheme for the capture of the fortune, and had conveyed at different times during that period, by the authority given her in the power of attorney, all the property owned by her husband, with the exception of some sixty-five acres of unimproved land at High Bridge. These conveyances were made to an alleged neice of Madame Jumel, who had been adopted by her, and the property was reconveyed to Madame Jumel by the neice. It seems that M. Jumel was never informed of the transfers made by his wife, and when he returned to this country, after an absence of two or three years, he went to work improving his property, and it is not known up to the day of his death, in May, 1832, that he was ever informed that Madame Jumel, and not himself was the then owner of his immense estate, valued at $3,000,000.

After M. Jumel's death, his relatives in France learned by rumor of his death, and communicated with Madame Jumel, asking for information in regard to his decease,, and also as to the amount of the property left by him. In July, 1833, after a prolonged delay, they received an answer to this inquiry in which it was stated that by reason of her great grief at the death of her husband, Madame Jumel had been compelled to delay her reply. As to the property, she averred that M. Jumel had left none. It is interesting to note, however, that Madame Jumel, who had found a panacea for her widowed grief by seeking the companionship of her counsel, Aaron Burr, whom she married shortly after the death of her husband, did not deem it proper or perhaps prudent to mention this fact in her communication to her husband's relatives in France. This union, as might be supposed, was not a particularly happy one, and before the pleasures of the honeymoon had begun to wane, a bitter quarrel separated these two loving hearts, and Madame Jumel thrust out from her house and home, this latest companion of her joys and sorrows. So bitter indeed was this quarrel that Madame Jumel would not consent, after the separation to retain the name of Burr, but assumed her married name of Jumel, and to effectually put an end to ultimate reconciliation she employed Alexander Hamilton as her counsel, who was the son and namesake of the man whom Burr had killed in a duel. Madame Jumel managed her property independently, and died in 1865 at an advanced age.

The Journal's story is so long, and needs so much correction, that I am forced to continue it in the next issue of BOOK NOTES. This closing article tells the story of a wonderful woman.

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Among the salient features of the May *Century* unusual importance attaches to the paper on "College Men and the Bible." It sets forth the stimulating facts of a widespread revival of interest among intellectual young men in the text and teachings of the Scriptures. The movement is being guided by an International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. from all denominations, and more than sixty thousand students are already enrolled. The article is contributed by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, who is the secretary charged with organizing the work in the colleges, and who has just returned from a special mission to India, China, Corea and Japan, where Bible study is spreading with surprising enthusiasm, as will be recounted by Mr. Cooper in the June and July issues of the magazine.

The probable nearness of the world to secure and swift intercourse by aërial transit is set forth with sensational force of fact by an article in the May *Century* entitled "Over Sea by Airship." It is the joint contribution of T. R. MacMechan and Carl Dienstbach, who are special students of aëronautics, and are in close touch with the German experimenters at the head of the world's advance in airship construction. Surprising performances are predicted for the coming summer, with the promise of successful over-sea flights in the near future. Some of the pictures accompanying the article convey a strong impression of the reality of the claims of German enthusiasts in air navigation.

Senator Aldrich was not the inventor of the role which he has followed with the tariff in Congress. The manufacturing interests here in Rhode Island worked through Henry B. Anthony for a high and higher tariff on the stuffs which they made and sold to the people. Anthony hauled in loads of their money, which money all came from the people who were forced by those laws to buy these manufactured goods. Anthony was forced by death to stop such work, but Mr. Aldrich jumped into the arena and played the same role that Anthony had played for years. Senator Aldrich is not dead, but a political revolution is here now which he can neither stop nor control.

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MADAME JUMEL.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN BORN IN PROVIDENCE IN 1777.

Part Two.

I will resume the story of this remarkable woman born here in Providence; first I will give the remainder of the story as given in the Providence Journal.

"The history of George Washington Bowen, as given by himself when a witness in the case in which he was plaintiff and Nelson Chase defendent, finally disposed of in the United States Supreme Court, is substantially as follows: He was, he said, at that time 78 years of age, and had resided in Providence since his birth, with the exception of very short periods during boyhood when he was out of town. His earliest recollection was that he was living in the house of Major Reuben Ballou and his wife, Freelove Ballou, on Charles street. At that time, he was some 6 or 8 years of age. After living for brief periods in North Providence, Smithfield and Cumberland, he returned to Providence and went to live with a Mr. Weeden, a baker, remaining there about a year and learning the baker's trade. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk, and still later in weaving, until in 1815, when he attained his majority, he entered the store of Asa Newell, and still later bought out Major Thayer's grocery business, continuing for a number of years. This store was located at the corner of Smith and Canal streets. After this he embarked in the India rubber business, then in the lottery, and exchange business, carrying it on until it was broken up by the law. He again returned to the grocery business, continuing it until some twenty-five years ago, when he turned it over to his son. He first heard that Mme. Jumel was the woman Betsey Bowen when he was 38 years of age, but until 1867 he never knew that an illegitimate child could inherit property and so had made no claim. When he was informed by Judge Edmonds that such a person could inherit, he instructed him to bring suit to obtain possession of the Jumel estate. Mr. Bowen, who had frequently visited Saratoga, saw Mme. Jumel there, but never addressed her, nor did she speak to him. Polly Bowen, sister of Mme. Jumel, is said to have been the mother of an illegitimate child who was known under the name of Mary Barnes. This child, it was further claimed, was adopted by Mme. Jumel and was reared at her home under the name of Mary Jumel Barnes. This girl was subsequently married to Nelson Chase, but there was a rumor that she was not the neice of Mme. Jumel, but was in fact a waif named Mary Wiggin, picked up by her and adopted by her as her neice to further her own questionable schemes. When Mme. Jumel died, Mr. Chase secured possession of his estates and made stronger his claim by taking quitclaim deeds of putative nephews and neices

of Mme. Jumel. Mr. Bowen was unsuccessful in his suit, both in the District Court for the Southern District of New York and in the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was subsequently tried. Mr. Bowen has always resided in this city, and for many years his home has been on Hewes street. He has been a familiar figure, and his striking resemblance to George Washington was often remarked by those who met him in his daily walks. as it was noticed and commented upon during the progress of the trial. During the long and tedious litigation it is not singular that he should have spent a large amount of money, but at the time of his death he was still possessed of a considerable competence. He had always enjoyed the best of health, and for forty years, with one exception, visited Saratoga during the summer. Some four or five days since Mr. Bowen was striken with pneumonia and sank rapidly until 1 o'clock Friday morning, when he expired. He had been twice married and left two children.

Such is the *Journal's* story. The case, as stated is taken from the *Transcript of Records* filed in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 1st, 1873. But there are one or two points in the case of paramount interest, and of more than paramount importance, which the *Journal* has failed to state. One is the charge by the Judge to the Jury, in the New York City Circuit Court. Samuel Blatchford was the United States Circuit Judge at the time this case was tried in New York City. There were two trials before this judge. This clause was decisive in the second trial. "If the plaintiff was the son of Eliza B. Jumel, they shoud find a verdict for the plaintiff; but if he was not her son, they should find a verdict for the defendent; and in addition to any verdict which the said Jury might find on that point, he (the Judge) directed the said Jury, to find especially, that Eliza B. Jumel at the time of her death had no other estate or interest in the lands claimed, which was descendable to her heirs." (Transcript of Record, 333). Bowen's claim was that "on or about the 17th of July 1865, the Plaintiff became the own-

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Cornelius S. Sweetland

er in fee simple of all the said lands which had belonged to Eliza B. Jumel in the City of New York and Harlaam Heights," (Transcript of Record). Nelson Chase, the defendent, was a near neighbor; he had a son and a daughter; to both he gave names in respect for, or the honor of Madame Jumel; she (the Madame) left a will bequeathing all her property which she valued at ($2,000,000) two millions of dollars to these two children. (Transcript of Record.)

Madame Jumel died on the 16th July, under this will what property did she have on the 17th of July, on which day Bowen had founded his claim. It was upon these facts that the Judge rested in his charge to the Jury.

There is but one explanation of such a foundation of a case as this was. Judge Blatchford practically told the jury that whether they found that Bowen, was the son or was not the son of Betsey Bowen, he could have none of the estate of Madame Jumel, which estate had vested under her will, twenty-four hours after her death. Shaffer was Bowen's lawyer; he must have deceived Bowen in bringing suit which must instantly throw the property into the hands of Chase et al., and it did so; twice decided by the Circuit Court in New York; and finally by the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. George W. Bowen claimed to belong in Rhode Island, where he was born, October 9, 1794, in Providence, the child of Eliza Bowen, subsequently Jumel. Bowen further rested upon an entry made in a book written by Major Ballou (before the year 1800) thus to wit, "George Washington Bowen, born of Eliza Bowen at my house, in the town of Providence, this 9th day of October, 1794:" and in it he further stated that he was the father of the child. Signed Reuben Ballou.

Of what possible value is such an entry; the fact being that Eliza Bowen's whole life down to that time had been passed among the lowest prostitues; or

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would any man make such an entry; especially when all parties were practically paupers. Bowen brought his case under an extraordinary statute of the state of New York, enacted in 1855, allowing illigitimate children to inherit both real and personal estate, if not living in New York." One might suppose that but for the date, this statute had been enacted to fit this Bowen case.

Such are the fundamental conditions of this wonderful case. With four of the most important witnesses concerning the character of Madam Jumel while she was Betsey Bowen I was personally acquainted, to wit, Truman Beckwith; Stephen Randal; Stephen R. Weeden and Catharine Rice Williams. I also knew George Washington Bowen; the *Journal* speaks of his "striking resemblance to George Washington. This was true, there was a striking resemblance to Gilbert Stuart's "portrait" of Washington, which, however, was not a portrait.

The *Journal's* paragraph relates to the talk of the town, when Bowen's case was brought against Chase. I remember it well, that George Washington was the reputed father of Geo. W. Bowen, having met Betsey Bowen at the "Mansion House," on Benefit street. It is all sheer nonsense. Bowen in his case, testified that *Reuben Ballou was his father*, and files in evidence Ballou's own written statement alledging the fact. Bowen was born October 9th, 1794. Whoever begot him must have been here in Providence in January, 1794. Gen. Geo. Washington was not here after the year 1790. Then arises the question, if Bowen was an illigitimate descendant of Gen. Washington, then Betsey Bowen, afterwards Madam Jumel must have been the child of George Washington. She was born, so it is stated, April 2nd, 1777; if George Washington was her father then Gen. Washington must have been here in Providence, in June 1776. He was here on the night of April 6, 1776, and was given a grand entertainment. The Washington scandals cannot be true.

The manner in which Madame Jumel handled Stephen Jumel, in legal matters; but more especially, how she handled Aaron Burr after her marriage to him, show her to have been a very remarkable woman; for Aaron Burr was one of the most acute, and most unprincipled lawyers of his time. But Madame Burr handled him as she would have handled a "pup." She was much too many for Burr. Marion Harland, in her book, "Some Colonial Homesteads," gives this pleasing but far reaching note, touching her marriage with Jumel. "Henceforth to the end of her life she was a French woman, with few traces of a New York millionaires wife, and none of the Rhode shells which she had cast away, when she married M. Jumel, hanging about her. (page 291.) She must have been a Clam, but not a Peach.

Under the light of the Crauston election, on the 19th of April, the decision of three judges to wit, Dubois, Blodgett and Parkhurst, on the petition for a mandamus directing the Town Clerk to place the names of the candidates on the Independent Ticket on the Official Ballot, became positively ludicrous. The result was directly opposite to the purpose of the Decision. The Dissenting opinion, two judges, Sweetland and Johnson, contains two paragraphs which I will preserve in Book Notes.

"In the act creating the city of Cranston, there appears to be no reason for discrimination, and I am of the opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature to make an unjust distinction between those candidates, to be voted for at the first election in said city, who are nominated at party caucuses and those who are nominated by individual voters upon nomination papers. * * * *

"It is clearly inequitable that one group of voters who desire to nominate a candidate upon nomination papers should not have an equally long period to pre-

pare and file their nominations with the Town Clerk as that given to another group of voters in the new city, even though the latter may constitute a recognized political party. The court, in my opinion, should not adopt a construction of the act which leads to a conclusion as to legislative intention which is thus inequitable, when another construction is properly and fairly possible, which gives to every group of voters in the city the same privileges and opportunities. I am of the opinion that the writ should issue."

The principles here set forth are positively admirable, and notwithstanding, the majority of the court against them they did prevail.

When you buy a pound of maple sugar now sold here in Providence, you are made to pay 20 cents for an amount of sugar which is practically just as good and no better than a pound which you can buy in the same shop for 5 cents; the whole business is an outrageous swindle. The men who sell such stuff so falsely, deserve a State Prison cell, for six months for each pound sold.

But Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's work in the U. S. Senate on the "Cold Storage" work is really delightful; listen. "The committee are satisfied that some limit ought to be put on the use of cold storage for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices." He then proposes a law which provided "that food kept in cold storage for more than *one year* should be considered adulterated" and "in violation of the pure food law." Just think of killing a lot of hens, all practically of the same age; thrown into cold storage with their intestines intact; packed full of manure; kept there a year; then sent to the eastern cities to be sold at all Public Markets at prices running from one old hen at 10c a pound; to another equally old rooster at 25 cents a pound. Again, look at eggs selling at six cents a dozen; ten thousand dozen sent into cold storage kept there a year; then sent to all eastern cities and sold as "strictly" fresh, at 25 cents.

History of Scituate, Mass.

Deane's History of Scituate. Boston, 1831. 8vo. uncut, newly bound. $12.00

One of the most valuable books for making researches in genealogies of the earliest Plymouth Families. There are original notes covering 309 families in it.

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

"Newspaper influence." In a recent number of the Sunday *Tribune*, I find a refreshing letter written by Mr. James N. Arnold, on the subject "Newspaper Influence," and in it is this clause: "I think newspapers *owe it to their credit* that historic stories should not be printed if *composed from verbal knowledge*. The facts should *most certainly be verified*." Had Mr. Arnold followed his present "verbal knowledge," (if he knows what he means by verbal knowledge,) where would his stuff about Roger Williams have landed? Why in the waste paper basket, next junk, next pulp, next clean white paper, next less newspaper fiction. Mr. Arnold continues, "These articles so far as my knowledge goes, *are colored with the writer's ideas* more than with a critical regard to the facts in the case." Mr. Arnold continues, "A man and a newspaper can be compared together. The character of each for truth, right and justice will always have an influence. If I was going to pick out one subject from another to criticize, I should take the *local* historical articles as one, for I am the most familiar with that line of thought. In reading these articles I could see that the statements therein made had not been verified." In the light of these paragraphs, I suggest to Mr. Arnold, whether the following characterizations of Roger Williams, written by Mr. Arnold, and printed gratuitously by the Providence *Journal*, and the Providence *Tribune*, to their everlasting shame, are fine illustrations of the "logic" of this "newspaper influence." Here are James N. Arnold's opinions of the character of Roger Williams; He was

"Too dishonest to be Successful."

"Not the Founder of Rhode Island."

"A Bunco Steerer."

"A Land Grabber."

"A Presumable Forger."

"A Tricky Old "36 years) Cuss."

"A Self-Appointed Boss."

"A Dishonest Boss."

"He was Unscrupulous."

"A Grasping Disposition."

"He was Trying to Gobble Property."

"He wasn's the Defender of Soul Liberty."

"He killed Providence."

"He was Forced to Make Restitution."

"His Fame is on a Flimsy Basis.

"Neither a good Leader, nor an Honest Man."

"Didn't Transfer Lands which he had Agreed to Deliver."

"Tricky and Dishonest, but didn't have the Sand."

"Nobody Wanted to Settle in Providence."

"Settlers Couldn't Get a Sure Title."

"Naturally a Tricky Old Fellow."

"Town Council made him give up *"Attempted"* Land Grabs.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

"A Land-taker; a Piferer; a Stealer."

"He was bluff and bluster, and nothing more."

"Nothing but a Paid Agent of Massachusetts."

"William's Deed of 1661, the Music of a Thief."

"A very Unwise and Unpractical Man."

"Tried to Trick Coddington."

"Not willing to allow others that Spiritual Liberty he claimed form himself."

"A Weak Adventurer."

"He held back the Deeds," etc.

"Tried to bunco others out of the Land they had paid him for."

"Playing Priest at Providence."

"I am pleased to note your continued efforts to establish TRUTH in all things." George H. Babcock, 5 East 42nd Street, New York City.

"Wishing you health, and long life, and success in your work of giving to the Public the plain TRUTH." Adelos Gorton, Maple Glen, Philadelphia, Penn.

The farce of "celebrating" the anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence on the 4th of May, was performed in the old State House this year by somebodies and nobodies, as has been done two or three times before. It is positive nonsense. Rhode Island never made a Declaration of Independence. The People *never* acted, and the General Assembly had, under the charter no power to act. That General Assembly never acted upon the Real Declaration of Independence until forced to act by the utter condemnation of their refusal to act or not acting by the other Colonies. It was months before any action. What is the historic value of this farce acted by Thomas W. Bicknell or Charles Warren Lippitt, or R. B. Burchard, or all of them together? Nothing at all.

Mr. Rider makes a detailed study of history thus outlined with many interesting particulars, and as he is wont to produce in his excellent and very readable little magazine, which is a credit to Providence.—*Springfield Republican.*

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Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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In Colonial Days,
A Tale of
RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

By L. M. N.

There was published in Philadelphia, in 1876, a little book bearing that title; from it, I am going to select a few paragraphs in explanation. "The best advantage that it (the Rhode Island College) has is the Free Colony in which it has struck root. Here there are no oppressive taxations; no imprisonments, to fetter and warp men's consciences" (p. 98.) Again "The Rev. Hezekiah Smith had arrived *in the city* on the day before (in 1769) for the purpose of collecting monies to aid in the new enterprise of the Rhode Island College." (p. 75.) Again, "He (Smith) is absent in the Southern Governments, to collect money to the founding of our (Baptist) College building" (p. 37.) Again, "Rhode Island you know was started by the Baptists, and it was only by the greatest care and attention that a Charter was obtained placing the principal control in their hands." (p. 182.)

The Rev. Hezekiah Smith, who solicited funds for the foundation of Rhode Island College is represented as saying, "If I cannot honestly say that I accept another man's interpretation of the scriptures, I would desire to have free liberty for us to differ, and to question until we solve our doubts" in "and if the other man by solving his doubts becomes a Methodist, or a Quaker, or mayhap even remains in the Church of England," asked Nathanael Rodman." "Then let him follow his conscience," said Mr. Smith. "'He were far better thus, than to become a Baptist because the State Laws forced him to be such while his belief was not with them." (p. 99.)

The Colonial Days of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations cover the time from 1643, to 1776; one hundred and thirty three (133) years. This "Tale," covers the "Colonial Days" from 1769, to July 4, 1776, or six, and a half years. The *personel* consists chiefly of Reuben Fythe, and his "half-brother" *Elder* Ebenezer Fythe. "About three miles out of the town (of Providence) stood an old farm house, *originally* the property of Reuben Fythe. The "old man died" and the property was bought by Harvey Rodman "a gay young Englishman; but he soon sold the property to "Elder" Ebenezer Fythe. Dorothy and Mercy were Fythe descendants. Then came Dorothy Seaton; Nathanael Rodman, Sophy Rodman; Sophy Beatoun; Dame Truefitt; Jonathan Pursell; Reuben a son of Dorothy, who was a sister of Mercy, who having been courted, and fooled with by Arthur Donnycourt, a Captain, in the English Army, subsequently married Pursell. I am not intending to analyze the "Tale," my readers must do that for themselves. But there are men, and things introduced into the "Tale" which I think, run cantrary to real history, and it is these "men and things" which I wish to con-

sider. The purpose of the authors L. M. N. was to write a story which would set forth the early history of the Baptist sect, on these Rhode Island lands. In doing this but two things are touched, which took place before the year 1769. These two things are set forth in the following paragraph, from a conversation between Sophy and Mercy. "I don't like notion, said Sophy that he (her husband Nathanael Rodman) should cast in his fortunes with those who are looked down upon, and even persecuted, as you know the Baptists are, in Massachusetts. In Rhode Island, and Providence it is of course different." "I do not think the Baptists are much liked anywhere, replied Mercy, it was only by the greatest care, and attention, that Rhode Island, *which was started you know by Baptists, obtained a Charter, placing* the principal *control of it, in their hands.*' (In Colonial Days p. 181, 2.) Providence, was the first town foundation of the Colony of Providence Plantations.

The town was founded by Roger Williams, in 1636, and the Charter of the first colony, drawn by Roger Williams, was granted by the English Parliament in 1643. The reason why Baptists came to Providence, and to Rhode Island, to live, was, as is admitted in this "Tale," because "of the persecution by Massachusetts" (p. 182.) They came here because Roger Williams had planted a town here with governmental power "ONLY IN CIVIL THINGS." There was not a single Baptist here with Roger Williams at the time; and Williams was not then, nor ever a Baptist. The author of the "Tale" took the statement from the Rev. David Benedict thus. "As this State (Rhode Island was first settled by Baptists" (Benedict's Hist. Baptists, v. 1, p. 452, ed. 1813.) There is no truth in the statement. This "Tale" was written upon the authority of books, which had before been written, by men who were biased, and without any investigation, or research. These authors were S. G. Arnold, R. A. Guild, and D. Benedict, neither can stand the test of modern research. They all had ulterior purposes.

I have given above, the *personel* of the "Tale." These names, are nearly all unknown in Rhode Island; but the "given"

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names of the women of the "Tale" are still more curious, Keelah, Elspeth, Keziah, Waitstill, Penelope, Goody, etc. The introduction of the Browns, the four brothers, Joseph, John, Moses, and Nicholas, is another curious construction of the "Tale." These men had in the "Tale" no connection whatever, notwithstanding "Mercy" says (p. 24.) "Mr. John Brown is a good friend to us." The author has taken from certain books, about John Brown's ships from London, (p. 10.); and James Brown's diligent and successful observations of the Transit of Venus." (p. 53.) "who was an Electrician, and Astronomer of no small repute." (p. 51). What did Joseph Brown know in 1769 about Electrical Science? Again, the observations of the Transit of Venus, were made by Benjamin West (Staples Annals of Providence, 619.) The writer of the "Tale" followed Arnold's History of Rhode Island to "puff" the Browns, and suppress the awful rascalities of the Arnold's. Moreover, the author has followed R. A. Guild whose researches all rest, or chiefly rest, on "It is said"!! But one of these Browns had any connection whatever with the Baptists (In Colonial Days, p. 51.) There are references to certain well known Providence things of interest I will mention them. The Home Lot system, Olney's Tavern, The Great Elm near it. The Rhode Island College at Warren; subsequently at Providence. The First Baptist Meeting House. The North Burying Ground. The time covered, 1776-1780. The Brick School House on Meeting Street, still standing; and a number of other things.

There are many curious uses of languages in the construction of the "Tale." I will give a few specimens. "Where there are young and pretty women, and the good man is away, it is my opinion (Nathanael Rodman's) that such *gay macaronis* (as the young British officer Donnycourt) should be taught to keep their distance (p. 72., 73.). Again, "She saw the face of Arthur Donnycourt peeping through the open window"—

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What do you mean—You come *philandering* in at the window knocking over the table and talking riddles, (p. 110-111) Again, "He's a bit of a doctor, and a bit of a parson, and a bit of a soldier, as near as I can come at it, anyhow *he's a douse body* I think" (p. 226). Again, "He had *drunk in* many tales of English Life" (p. 53.) This book is well worth study. But before leaving it I wish to consider one more point, which I have alluded to herein. The writer of the ""Tale," states that 'the Baptists obtained the Charter," meaning the Charter of Charles the Second, of 1663. The writer continues "placing the principal control in their (the Baptist's)hands." This Charter was granted by the English Government in 1663. Give the names of the Baptists who secured it; and where in the Text, this control is fixed. The fundamental principle fixed in the Charter, vests on these words, 'A most flourishing Civil State may stand, and best be maintained....with a full liberty in religious concernments." Does that place the control of the goverment in the hands of the Baptists?; or in any Sect, most surely not. Again, More than a Century elapsed before came the granting, by the General Assembly under the Charter of 1663, of the Charter of *Rhode Island College*. The actual control of this *Rhode Island College* was placed in the hands of a religious sect, the Baptists, and so it remains to this day. Under the Colonial Charter, which was the fundamental government here in 1769, this Charter of the Rhode Island College was in direct violation.

I am asked to print the following notice—I know nothing about it; but hoping that it may do somebody good, I print it.

"Free Scholarship in Nursing."

The Philadelphia School for Nurses, 2219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., offers free scholarship in trained nursing to young women in every State in the Union. The scholarships cover the full two years' course, with room, board, uniforms, laundrying, etc., included, and railroad fare paid to home town or district upon completion of the Course.

A Home Study Course and a Short resident Course are also provided, which quickly open the door to opportunity and enable progressive students to render a noble service to humanity and at the same time acquire for themselves a substantial income from the best paid occupation now open to women; besides qualifying every student to deal with emergencies in the home that may mean the saving of a loved one's life.

Far-seeing philanthropists are adding to the resources of this School with the view of ultimately extending these benefits to earnest, energetic young women in all country districts and in all the smaller towns and cities.

The institution is approved and endorsed by leading physicians and educators of the entire country. Some of the leading men of this State are its strong supporters and endorsers, as will be seen by the catalogue, which will be sent to anyone who writes to the School for it.

There are lots of men and women now living who delight in getting their thoughts, into the form of writing, and then into Printer's Ink. It is a grand thing. For it sets other men and women at work thinking, and has given birth to education. A little book has been recently issued by the University Press of Chicago, which is of immense value to everybody who loves, or desires to put their thoughts into Printer's Ink. Its title is, *"The Manual of Style."* It was first published by the University Press in 1906, and this just issued in the Second edition with much further development. It is a 12 mo. in size, bound in paper covers. It is in two sections, 1st, Manual of Style; 2nd, Specimens of Types. Both together contain 243 pages.

The first section fits everybody who wishes to construct thoughts into language, and language into printers ink. I am going to attempt an account of it. It consists of ten sections. 1st is Capitalization. How and when to use *capital letters*. 2nd, How and when to use *Italics*.. 3rd, Quotations. How to make, and how to mark them. 4th. Spelling. How to write certain words correctly; how to abreviate; how, and when, the hyphen comes in play. There are more than 360 specimens of words of peculiar spelling. This section alone is worth the price of the book. Then comes, 5th, Punctuation. Not one in a dozen, attempting to write, knows anything about punctuation; everything is left to the compositor, who does his level best, to make sense, out of our nonsense, while we get the credit. Twenty-nine pages are given to this most important matter. 6th, How to make divisions of words. About this most writers know little, or nothing. 7th. Foot Notes, how to properly prepare them, and mark them. 8th, Indexes. Not one in a hundred, of those who write, know how to make a proper, and useful index. Proof Correcting and Index making, are each a science in itself.

As specimens of rotten work in Index making I suggest two specimens of two Rhode Island Publications. Benedict's History of Baptists, 2 v. 1813, and Guild (R. A.) Manning nad Brown University. 1864. Benedict's History has 1156 pages with a total index of both volumes. 4 pages with not the slightest attempt at an alphabetical arrangements; it is utterly worthless, and in itself is a literary curiosity. Mr. Guild, was Librarian of Brown University. In his Index to his "Manning and Brown," is a curiosity. This book is a single volume of 482 pages, with an index of upward of forty (40) pages. I give a few specimens. "Wealth—resonable effect of—418"—'Union in Christ should produce love, 328"—Charity—should begin, not end at Home, 340." "Caesar, wrote his own Commentaries, 311." "Bedbugs prevent sleep, 281." Just consider, 40 pages of such stuff. Let me return to something sensible. The *Manual of Style*, of the Chicago University Press. Subject 9, is Tabular Work. That means "Tables" how to prepare and set them properly; and last. 10, Technical

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

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when Roger Williams came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by Sidney S. Rider.

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Terms, used in Typesetting, and Proof correcting explained. This section is indispensable to every writer for any printer. Then comes Hints to Authors and Editors, in which you are told, to write your story as you wish it printed. How to read, and intelligently correct the proof; else, some day, you will learn what a costly thing it sometimes is to be an author, or a publisher. I published one time a book. It cost me $525.00. The printer charged me in addition $300.00 for changes in the manuscript after the first proof. I have not to this day got my money back. The admirable *"Manual of Style"* will be sent post paid to anybody anywhere for 82 cents sent to the University Press, Chicago.

The Providence *Journal* of May 3rd gives us this pleasing editorial.

TYPHOID AND VACCINATION.

It is quite as well that the recommendation of the Surgeon General that the whole United States Army be vaccinated against typhoid fever is overruled by the Secretary of War. Compulsory vaccination is not greatly in favor in free communities, even as against smallpox. Probably nowhere is the theory applied as against typhoid fever, though it is said that in some foreign countries it has been so applied. While the Army is not a free community there are evidently limits to the requirements which should be imposed on the soldier. Secretary Dickinson decides that there is not sufficient reason to compel the soldiers to undergo the typhoid preventive experiment, though presumably vaccination against smallpox is enforced. It is stated that some six thousand officers and men have volunteered to take the treatment, and the Army medical authorities thus seem to have available ample material for empiric study.

Vaccination with what—Matter from a sore on a Pig.—or Blood and matter from sores on other men. Have human rights so ceased to exist in these United States, the very existence of which Union was to protect human rights. Two men, in Washington can apply FORCED VACCINATION upon a hundred thousand men. Such work is criminal. Worse still Vaccination is no preventive whatever. Sanitation alone does the work. The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of February 4th last has a leading article with this title, "What the local health officer can do in the prevention of Typhoid Fever." Thus it begins. "The prevention of Typhoid Fever stands out clearly as one of the most important problems in *Sanitation* now confronting us in America. The measures required to prevent the spread of this communicable disease are known, but the practicable difficulties are in getting the known meas-

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

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SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ures carried out. The prevalence of this thoroughly preventable disease in the United States should be, and is beginning to be a National disgrace." This paper was written by L. L. Lumsden, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Then come ten pages in which is carefully set forth the necessity of cleanliness, and sanitation, with not a word about vaccination

---

Nothing has ever happened during my life time that has, or will ever exercise upon the human mind such tremendous results as the recent work of "Astronomers with what has been called "Halley's" Comet. These results will act, not alone upon comets, but also upon all things seen in the skies; and they will reach Medicine, and Religion, and every other such influence ,as certain men exercise, on other men, for mere purposes of gain. But the Astronomers did no wrong, with purpose, nor intent; nor can they be blamed; and this fact will add tremendous force to the results. It was the working of the Divine Law. Halley first saw this Comet in 1680 while at Paris. He was an Astronomer, and in 1682 he calculated its orbit; the first calculation of a Comet's orbit ever made.

The Boston *Herald* of the 22nd inst. has a portrait covering an entire page inscribed "Archbishop O'Connell THE MAN." What it meant I could not understand until I found in an earlier *Herald,* an editorial, entitled "Religion and Medicine," and then I learned that the physicians who were members of the Arch Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church in Boston, had been called by the Archbishop to the Cathedral, and there formed into "Saint Luke's Guild of (Roman) Catholic Doctors." A guild is an association for the mutual aid and protection of its members against all outside individuals. The Archbishop directed these Doctors according to the Herald that "they must combat the tendency of Physical Science to usurp the place of the (Roman) Catholic Church. The second direction of the Archbishop to these Doctors reads,— "My second purpose in calling you together is that we may know in a more precise and definite way the

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bearing of (Roman) Catholic principles on the art and science of medicine; that we may understand how the Roman Catholic Church *as guardian of all Truth* judges of right, or wrong; of the True, or the False, and here we are face to face with a very primitive Christian duty."

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 140 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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SOUL LIBERTY

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NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (Soul Liberty) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

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BOOK NOTES

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THE CASE BICKNELL VS. HUTCHESON.

On the 3rd of February, 1908, Thomas W. Bicknell issued a writ against the Rev. John Hutcheson, of Warren in an action for libel, claiming damages, $5000, and placing an attachment upon the home of the Reverend Gentleman. The declaration filed on the 14th March, 1908, consists of four counts, one of which, the fourth,, I will presently consider. The case was this. An Ancient Book of Proprietor's Record, which was the property of the Town of Warren, had been taken from the Town Clerk's office in Warren, and had been given to the Town Clerk of Barrington, about the year 1870. On the 7th of April, 1873, the Town Council of Warren, after long consideration, passed the following vote. "Voted, that the book known as the Proprietor's Record now in the town clerks office of the town of Barrington be obtained, and placed in the town clerks office of Warren." Attest, *Henry H. Luther.* But the bok was never returned nor "obtained" by the Town of Warren, whose property it was; and it was well known that Thomas W. Bicknell had performed the operation of transferance. The Declaration stated that the Rev. J. Hutcheson, in describing the transaction had "practically charged Mr. Bicknell with the larceny of the book." The case came to trial on the 31st December, 1909, before a jury. The jury was out 20 minutes, returning with a verdict for Bicknell, and awarded him, One Dollar ($1 00) instead of $5000, claimed. The only reason for this verdict in the minds of the jury were these words alleged by Bicknell, to have been printed by the Reverend Hutcheson, in the *Warren Gazette*, against him (Bicknell), to wit, "*On a dark night* many years ago the devil tempted him (meaning the said plaintiff) and he (the said plaintiff) yielded" to the commission of the crime to commit which the Devil had tempted him. Of course I do not know, but it is my opinion that it was these words, "on a dark night, etc.," which led the jury to award the plaintiff, Bicknell the One Dollar verdict. The counsel for the Reverend defendant, Rathbone Gardiner, Esq., used this, his closing paragraph. "Practically everything that was printed (by the Reverend defendant) about Mr. Bicknell has been admitted by Bicknell." The 4th count of the Declaration, relates to the alleged return by Barrington, to Warren, of the Ancient book of Proprietor's Records; followed by an alleged immediate transference by the Town Council of Warren, of the Ancient book, back again to Barrington. Documents are in this fourth count which *make it appear* that on the 2nd of April, 1877, the Town Council of Warren voted "'that the *custody* of the Book of Ancient Proprietor's Records * * *be transferred to the Town Council of the Town of Barrington." This important act, had it been a fact, would have freed Bicknell from any legal wrong which it was claimed that he had committed. I will reproduce the Documents of this

Fourth Count,; and since I was served personally with the same Documents, in a suggested action, by the same legal counsel who wrote the Declaration, I will use my own set, and compare the two when needed.

(1)

Providence, R. I., April 8, 1908.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider,

Dear Sir:

Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell has shown me a series of defamatory articles concerning him, which you published in your BOOK NOTES in 1906.

They are clearly libelous and actionable in their character. In view of public records, copies of which I enclose, your charges that he criminally took and converted to his own use the Proprietors' Record of Sowams are proved to be unfounded.

I therefore, in Mr. Bicknell's behalf, request you to make and publish in your BOOK NOTES a prompt retraction of each and all the libelous matters concerning him in BOOK NOTES, Vol. 23, pages 85, 86, 111, 134, 151, and also to deliver promptly to him, or to me as his counsel, such retraction over your own signature, in form like that herein enclosed or substantially like the same, to his satisfaction.

Among other things, he is entitled to such retraction, and what the other things will be will depend somewhat upon your compliance with the foregoing request. A retraction, while it will not affect the right of action, may mitigate the damages, but a refusal to retract is an aggravation of the offence and enhances the damages.

Yours respectfully,

Warren R. Perce.

(2)

COPIES OF TOWN RECORDS.

Monday, March 26th, 1877.

At a meeting of the Council held this day at two o'clock, afternoon, members present, Harrison H. Richardson, Benjamin martin, Nathaniel Peck, John C. Burrington, Lewis B. Smith.

The following resolution was passed by the Council:

"Whereas, it is known that a volume of ancient records entitled 'A Memorial or Records of Lands at Sowams alias

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Sowamsett' belonging to this town is now in the possession of the Town of Warren where it is held awaiting a requisition from the proper authorities of this town:

Now therefore be it resolved that the Town Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to communicate to the Hon. the Town Council of the Town of Warren the request of this Council that said volume of records may be delivered to the said Town Clerk who is hereby authorized to receipt for the same.

Resolved that a duly attested copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Hon. The Town Council of the Town of Warren."

This document admits that Barrington had had this book in its possession between the years 1870-1877; and that on the 26th March of the latter year states that the book *belonged to Barrington*, and was on that day in the possession of the town of Warren. If Barrington owned the book why was it delivered to Warren; and then to be asked for by the Town Clerk of Barrington? Was Barrington asking for its own property?

(3)

Warren, April, 2, 1877.

Town Council:

President C. R. Cutler in the chair. All members present. A paper from the Town Council of Barrington asking for the custody of a book of ancient proprietor's records *was presented*. Inasmuch as these records related especially to portions of the town of Barrington the recountil of *the town of* Barrington."

This document is not in existence on the Town Council records of Warren. It was taken from the Providence *Journal* of April 4, 1877. But the words "*was presented*", and "*the Town of*" are not in the Providence *Journal's* Report of April 4, 1877. They are interpolations.

(4)

Council Report presented to the Town Meeting of the Town of Barrington held April 6, 1877.

"We have the gratification to announce

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that through the courtesy of the Town Council of the Town of Warren, we have recovered a volume of ancient records of inestimable value to this town, but which has been lost to us for many years. The following inscription in bold antique characters appears upon the title page:

"A memorial or Booke of Records of ye Severall Divisions & bounds of ye lands at Sowames Als Sowamsett and parts adjacent purchased of ye Great Sachems Ossamequin & Wamsetto his eldest sonne by certaine Gentlemen of ye Ancient Inhabitants of the Colony of New Plymouth N E by Order of ye Genl Court as by Deed bearing date Twenty Ninth day of March 1653 May Appear.'

H. H. Richardson,
Benjamin Martin,
Nathaniel Peck,
John C. Burrington,
Lewis B. Smith,
Town Council."

I will first consider the Document, numbered above, 2. The second paragraph reads, "Whereas *it is known* that a volume of ancient records entitled "a Memorial or Records of Lands at Sowames, alias Sowamsett, *belonging* to this town (of Barrington) *is now in the possession of the Town of Warren*, where it is *held awaiting a requisition* from the proper authorities." This book was taken from the Warren Town Clerk about 1870. In 1873, the Warren Town Council Voted, "That the book known as the Proprietor's Record *now in the Town Clerks* office of the Town of Barrington, *be obtained*, and placed in the Town Clerks office of Warren." Does that act make it appear, that four years later, in 1877, the Town Council of Warren, actually had *obtained* the Book, and *were holding it "awaiting a Requisition?"* Such stuff is I believe downright fiction. The Book I think has never been out of the possession of Barrington, since Bicknell put it into the town's possession.

I will next consider Document, numbered above, 3. It reads, in the Declaration, and in Bicknell's book, "Sowams," as follows: "Town Council.....Warren, April, 2, 1877. President C. R. Cutler in the chair. All members present. A paper from the Town Council of Barrington asking for the custody of a book of Ancient Proprietors Records *was presented*.. Inasmuch as these records related especially to portions of the town of Barrington the *request was granted*, and it was voted that the book be transferred to the town council of *the town of* Barrington."

1st. There is no record, of such an act, by the Town Council of Warren, on the Town Records of Warren, of April 2, 1877, nor at any other time.

2nd. Warren R. Perce, Esq., drew the Declaration, in the case, Bicknell vs. Hutcheson, Preliminary to the Document No. 3, the Declaration reads, "And the said Plaintiff (to wit) Bicknell) *avers* that the following proceedings of the Town Council of the town of Warren were had, in said Warren, on, to wit, the 2d day of April, A. D., 1877, responsive to said requisition, of the town council of Barrington." Here Mr. Perce rests his declaration, not upon record evidence, but simply upon what Bicknell "avers." In the same document served upon myself Mr. Perce writes to me: "In view of Public Records, *copies of which I enclose*." (Document above 1). These two entirely opposite statements cannot both be true. When Mr. Perce wrote the Declaration he must have known that no record existed at Warren, or why did he use the word *avers?*

3rd. As I have stated above, Mr. Bicknell printed Document 3. in his book (Sowams with Ancient Records of Sowams with Parts Adjacent, p. v.). Beneath it he prints "From report of meeting of town council of Warren, R. I., printed in Providence *Journal*, April 4, 1877.

4th. But Mr. Bicknell has interpolated words into the paragraph printed

by the Providence *Journal*. These words the "*was presented*" and "*the town of*." Where these words came in the document can be seen above, where the document is printed entire.

In the trial of his case against the Rev. Hatcheson, Mr. Bicknell did not introduce, nor touch matters covered in this fourth count. He suppressed them all. Nor did he mention the town records of either town, covering the year 1877. In my view there is but one reason why he suppressed all matters of this count, and that reason will become clear as I proceed.

About the time of the filing of his declaration against the Reverend Hutcheson, Mr. Bicknell published a book entitled "Sowams, With Ancient Records of Sowams and Parts Adjacent." In the preface to this book, Bicknell states his work, in his way, with the documents; he did this long before the trial took place. If his purpose was to influence public opinion before the trial of his case the verdict of the jury is a sure indication that it did not work. I am going now to consider Mr. Bicknell's work in the preface to "Sowams."

Henry H. Luther was the town clerk of Warren at the time these things related by Bicknell are said, by Bicknell, to have taken place. Mr. Luther was born in Warren, in 1808. He was fourteen times elected a member of the General Assembly between 1835 and 1881; nine times to the House and five times to the Senate. He became town clerk in 1860. His biographer (R. I. Biog. Cyclo. 354) describes him thus: "These records of the General Assembly bear testimony to his faithfulness and efficiency as a member of that body and of the confidence reposed in him by the community."

Mr. Bicknell describes Mr. Luther "as a very honest and honorable man" and that "when the matter of its (the proprietor's records) return to the town of Barrington was discussed, and acted upon by the Town Council of Warren, April 2, 1877, Mr. Luther was among the first to recognize its proper ownership." (Bicknell's Sowams, p. iv).

Then why did Mr. Luther, the "honest and honorable" town clerk of Warren, falsify his record of the action of the town council by his omission of all mention of the "discussion and action" which

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Bicknell says took place on April 2nd, 1877; or, if he was "honest and honorable," and really believed what Bicknell is trying to make us infer, to wit, that the ownership of the book was in Barrington; and that Warren had honorably returned the book to the town of Barrington, why, I ask, did Luther hesitate to record the fact in the Warren town records.

Mr. Bicknell writes: "No one * * * can trace its (the book's) wanderings * * * to the possession of Henry Hicks Luther of Warren." (Sowams, p. iii). Again, "Town clerks * * * freely loaned record books to their friends." Again, "The Sowams record book was undoubtedly loaned to some person in Warren." On the preceding page he says: "No living person can trace its wanderings," but he continues "it came into the hands of Mr. Luther." Thus he tries to make it appear that the book was in the possession of Luther, but the town council of Barrington is alleged to have sent a document to the town council of Warren in which is this paragraph: "A memorial or records of lands * * * *belonging to this town* is now *in the possession* of the town of Warren." Here are two directly opposite statements. But if Bicknell's statement was true, why apply to the town council of Warren; that body had no jurisdiction over property in the possession of other parties. What could this council do with a book in the possession of Luther, nothing whatever. As against the manuscript records of the action of a town council by the town clerk attested, an account in the Providence *Journal*, or in any other newspaper is not legal evidence.

The reporter for the town of Warren employed by the "Journal" was the Rev. Samuel C. Brown. He was at the time clergyman of the Methodist Church in Warren. The report is dated "April 3rd" and it was in the *Journal* April 4th.

Would the reverend gentleman have inserted such a clause unless the town council had taken action. But remember that by the clause itself in the *Journal* the words "was presented" are not in it.

The preceding notes are all from the preface to Bicknell's Sowams. His doublings and twistings are endless and ridiculous. Here is one: "He (Luther) never claimed that it belonged to the town of Warren." Nobody had ever denied that it was the property of Warren. Again, "He (Luther) admitted that it was a *Barrington* book." That is no evidence of ownership by Barrington; nor does it give to Barrington the slightest claim or title. I own to-day a Barrington book, but neither Bicknell nor Barrington can make and defend a title to it.

The paragraph in the *Journal* is a transparent humbug, and the Rev. Brown had nothing to do with it. But if it was true then Town Clerk Luther

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was a liar; or if Luther's course was true then the Rev. Brown was a liar. Such a condition never existed. The construction of the paragraph is its absolute destruction. Had such a discussion, as Bicknell says, taken place what would the townsmen of Warren thought of Luther's omitting all reference whatever to it from town records. Nor will Luther, nor Brown ever be believed to have been secretly acting with Bicknell.

THE FIRST AMERICAN COPYRIGHT LAW WAS ENACTED BY THE R. I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN DECEMBER, 1783.

The *Journal*, here, has recently began the daily reminder of some historical event. Seventy years ago a book was published in this country entitled "The Year Book, or Manual of Every Day Reference." It was a daily reference. This book was a reprint of an English book, to which S. G. Goodrich otherwise "Peter Parley" contributed many American events. But it has no reference to an American copyright law of 1790. That of May 31st, in the *Journal*, related to "The First American Copyright Law." It relates to the statute enacted on May 31, 1790, by the U. S. Congress. But it was not the *first American* copyright law. In December, 1783, the Rhode Island General Assembly enacted (Dec. 29) a copyright law which covered the entire United States. (Acts and Resolves, R. I. Gen. Assembly, Dec. 1783, p. 6). It was the practice here to enact a "Preamble" to all important statutes, in which was set forth the reasons and purpose of the statute. I will reproduce this preamble of the Rhode Island copyright law, the first ever enacted in the United States: "Whereas, the improvement of knowledge, the progress of civilization, the public weal of the community, and the advancement of human happiness greatly depend on the efforts of learned and ingenious persons, in the various acts and sciences; as the principal encouragement such persons can have to make great and benevolent exertions of this nature, must exist in the legal security of the fruits of their study and industry to themselves; and as such security is the natural right of all men, there being no property more peculiarly a man's own than that which

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produced by the labor of his mind." Then followed the law. The first copyright law ever enacted in the United States, or in America, was enacted here in Rhode Island in 1783.

The *Journal* should have told its readers that interesting fact.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910. | Vol 27 No. 13.

The Case Thomas W. Bicknell Against the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson Further Considered.

I will enlarge, a bit, on one point in the case "Bicknell vs. Hutcheson" to which I alluded, in a recent BOOK NOTES. The constitution of Rhode Island on the question of actions in Cases of Libel reads: "In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal the TRUTH, unless published from malicious motives shall be sufficient defence to the person charged." How can the publication of the TRUTH about a man and his works in their relation to the People be a matter of malice. It cannot be so. The clause in principle is obsolete. The Reverend gentleman's charges were all practically admitted to be true by Mr. Bicknell in his sworn testimony. But the Reverend Gentleman, in one of his publications used this language, "On a dark night many years ago the devil tempted him (meaning the plaintiff) and he (the said plaintiff) yielded." (Declaration p. 7.) It was not on a "Dark night" that Bicknell got posession of this Ancient Manuscript; and hence there is only a remote inference of burglary Of course the Reverend gentleman never intended any such charge, and Bicknell knew full well, that he did not mean such a thing.

Mr. Bicknell testified in his case against the Rev. J. Hutcheson "that he borrowed *a book* from Mr. Luther, Town Clerk of Warren;" "Mr. Bicknell said that he gave a written promise to Mr. Luther that the book should be returned." Again. "He did not return it, but went to a Town Meeting in Barrington and told the people that some of the contents related to the town of Barrington and he desired it should be copied before it was returned." Again. "He gave the book to the President of the Town Council of Barrington, to be returned after it was copied." "Again. "I washed my hands of that matter when I gave the *Book of Records*, to the President of the Town Council." (The evidence as printed in the Providence *Journal*, Dec. 31. In his Declaration (page 22), he "the said plaintiff has had for a long period of time, last past to wit, forty years a proprietary right, interest and title in and to, said Book of Records." Humbly I inquire, how any individual gets a proprietary title to a Book of Town, or City Records of Land Titles. The word "proprietary," means one who is master of his actions, and has the free disposition of his property." (Bouvier's Law Dict. 2, p. 395). Again, Fuller defines the word as meaning, one who possesses, or holds the title to a thing in his own right. Bicknell's claim of ownership is sheer nonsense. In his testimony Bicknell said that to do these things as above stated, "I have washed my hands of *that matter*, when I gave the Book of Records to the President of the Town Council of Barrington." The words "that matter," means, the "written promise" which he swore that he gave to Henry H. Luther, Town Clerk of Warren to re-

turn the Book. With such a "Hand Washing" I am not familiar. In his testimony, as further printed by the Providence *Journal* Mr. Bicknell used this language. He declared that at the time the articles (written by the Reverend gentleman) were published (in the Warren Gazette) in 1907, he was ignorant of the fact that the Town Council of *Barrington* had taken any action concerning the *Book of Early Proprietors Records.* Such a statement almost staggers belief. We refer to the Documents printed in Book Notes, June 4th last; and also printed in his publication called "Sowams." Mr. Bicknell in his testimony in the Hutcheson case said that he gave to Mr. Luther, (then Town Clerk of Warren) a wrtten promise that the book should be returned." (*Journal's* Report.) No such document exists in the Town Clerk's office in Warren. Would it not have been preserved there in case it had been received; and how has Mr. Bicknell lived up to his (as he states it) written promise. I was in error in stating in my latest article on this subject, that an attachment had been made on the Reverend Hutcheson's Home. The action was a criminal one and attachments cannot be made.

The Providence *Journal* of June 20th, in its "Today in History," makes mention of the death of *General* Benedict Arnold. "Further it says, "He had come to Providence out of sympathy with Roger Williams." Neither Benedict Arnold, nor any other man of the age, held the title, or office, of "General;" and as for the next eleven words, it would be impossible to make a statement of more absolute falsity—there is not the slightest semblance of truth. But the sentence has a double meaning. If he came here *"out of sympathy,"* then he had no sympathy when he came. Both Benedict Arnold, and his father, William Arnold, were *traitors* to the Providence government, under the first charter; and both were distinctly ordered by the English Government to conform to the government and "get into line." I say to the Providence *Journal* that it is time to stop printing such "historic" rot.

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There comes from St. Petersberg despatches of a startling character to wit, that the death of a young officer in the army of great wealth "has led to the discovery of an extensive murder agency." The young man was taken suddenly very ill, and soon died, Something aroused suspicion—a Doctor Patchenco was arrested, and soon confessed that he had inoculated (vaccinated) the young officer with Cholera bacilli. It was done at the request of a brother-in-law of the young officer, to get his property; the despatches further show that Dr. Patchenco admitted that he had poisoned a number of wealthy persons in a similar manner during the recent Cholera epidemic, under the pretence of inoculating (vaccinating) them against the disease: and for this work he was paid huge sums by the relatives of the victims.

Here, in this Government by the People, for the People, we have the case of Doctor Hyde who "swiped" the "Swopes" in Nebraska by "vacination," inoculation. And here in Rhode Island we have laws enforcing us to have our children all inoculated with cow pox matter, a poison taken from a sore on some animal, to prevent small pox. The only way in which such work can prevent small pox is by killing the victim.

When the Providence *Journal* in October last published an article setting forth the statement that the Providence People were paying more for meat foods than any city or town in New England; the "Public Market Company" (which by the way, is no Public Market at all) put a good sized advertisement in the *Journal*, and possibly in one or two other small newspapers. The effects was instantaneous. Not another printed mention was to be seen showing that hams which had been 8 cents, were then 15 cents a pound at this P. M.

The Boston *Herald* last Sunday gave us an editorial, entitled, "Bearing False Witness." On that subject, no "newspaper" in this country is a greater authority.

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The renowned 14th Regiment sent to the Civil War, just before the war ended (mostly runaway slaves) sent by Rhode Island, and its history.

The *Journal* is now publishing daily the anniversaries of "To Days in History." "On the 17th of June, 1863" it says. "Governor James Y. Smith received permission from Washington to enlist a regiment of colored troops. He had contemplated the plan for some time and the State enthusiastically encouraged the recruiting. The 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery was at once prepared for the Field." The reason for the enthusiasm of "the State" was because the people had been so heavily drawn into service that it was difficult to fill the government orders for more soldiers. This Negro Regiment contained 1800 men, nearly double the number of any other regiment. These Negroes did not belong in Rhode Island; they were largely picked up in New York City, and as far south, and west, as Kentucky. The terrible scandal connected with the formation of this Regiment, hurt Gov. Smith very much; his chief agent Major Engley, was sent to the R. I. State Prison, for the immense amounts which he "swiped." Their utter worthless service as soldiers, was apparent at once. They did practically no military work; under the law, these negroes each received $410 the moment they went into Camp Bailey, on Dutch Island. Many men at once begun schemes to get this money, nearly $750,000, away from the negroes; the most singular work in this line was that by J. B. Barnaby. Some of the negroes deposited their money in the Savings Banks and nobody has ever been found, to take it. At the January Session, 1865, of the General Assembly, the Committee on Finance of the House, made a report on these "Bounty Frauds." The committee consisted of William P. Sheffield, Rowse Babcock, Benjamin Finch, Ephraim S. Jackson, and Benjamin F. Thurston, certainly strong, and acute men. Their report covers upwards of 400 pages. The most interesting publication concerning the Civil War published during the war. The next year, 1866, Gov. Smith made a *Special Message* to the January Session on this investigation. It was an 8 vo. pamphlet of 282 pages. The funniest thing about the *Journal* article is that the day when Governor Smith *received* the letter from the Government was selected. Who knows on what day the letter reached the State House. I cannot pass this interesting history without reference to a speech, made by Senator Henry B. Anthony, on Dutch Island ,on the 19th November, 1863, the occasion being the giving of a U. S. Flag to the Regiment. Gov. Smith introduced Senator Anthony, with these words: "He is the man to whom you have got to look for your increased pay." "Senator Anthony then addressed the men in an earnest and patriotic strain, expressing his gratification, and intimating that he should fulfil his duty in the matter touching the pay of the colored soldiers; he thought he risked nothing in saying that this regiment should have equal justice from the President and the Federal Government." The Honorable gentleman did not mention that the "Justice would be equal to what. But in money it never panned out. Here is the peroration. "The man who wore the uniform of the United States, who followed the Stars and Stripes to the field of battle, could never become a slave; but throughout our broad land, *every man made in the image of his Creator*, would stand forth in the liberty with which his Creator had endowed him." Senator Anthony was the chief owner of the "Journal" at the time and for years had been its Editor. These things ought to have been mentioned in this 17th of June Anniversary..

Ex-President Roosevelt having been made a member of the Academise Francaise delivered an address before "intel-

lectual Paris" at Sorbonne. In it are these paragraphs:

"My position as regards the moneyed interests can be put in a few words. In every civilized society property rights must be carefully safeguarded. Ordinarily, and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical. But when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man and not man to property."

"While not merely acknowledging, but insisting upon, the fact that there must be a basis of material well-being for the individual as for the nation, let us with equal emphasis insist that this material well-being represents nothing but the foundation,, and that the foundation though indispensable, is worthless unless upon it is raised the superstructure of a higher life.

"That is why I decline to recognize the mere multi-millionaire, the man of mere wealth, as an asset of value to any country; and especially as an asset to my own country. If he has earned or uses his wealth in a way that makes him of real benefit, or real use—and such is often the case—why, then, he does become an asset of worth. But it is the way in which it has been earned or used, and not the mere fact of wealth, that entitles him to the credit.

Of course it is "High Living" that is now making every poor man pay 16 cents a pound for pork which for years, he has bought for 8 cents a pound.

Of course it is "High Living" which forces me to pay 32 cents for something caled Butter; but of which three-quarters is oleomargarine. I have quit using the swindling stuff.

It must be encouraging to the Brayton Republican Party of Rhode Island to read that one-half of the members of the United States Senate were bribed into office; of course nobody here in Rhode Island during the last forty years has ever obtained the position by bribery. Certainly not—o—o— .

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

A grammar of the CREE Language, with which is combined an analysis of the CHIPPEWAY Dialect by Joseph Howse—for 20 years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company 8 vo. London, 1844. Fine copy, uncut. Price $3.00.

[Edward D. Ingraham]. A sketch of the Events which preceded the capture of Washington by the British on the 24th of August, 1814, 8 vo. Philadelphia, 1849. boards, $1.50.

New Jersey—A Gazetteer of the State of—Comprehending a General View of its Physical and *Moral* condition together with a topographical and statistical account of its counties, towns, villages, canals, railroads, etc., by Thomas F. Gordon. 8 vo. Trenton, 1834. ½ Mor. $5.00. The first 90 pages are of the greatest interest. One is the ploughing up "lumps of Virgin Copper in a field, belonging to Philip French in Brunswick, in 1749. These lumps weighed from 5 to 30 pounds. Every kind of manufacture is described. All the Literary institution in 1830. All the Religious; and the Executive Power, and the Judicial also. Somebody has inserted into this book the two maps of New Jersey, made in 1806, to illustrate the Military work of General Washington's Campaign in 1776-1777. The State map of 1834 is not in the book.

It is a grand good thing to put tablets of brass on Historic places. I, myself proposed it in the Rhode Island Historical Society more than fifty years ago. But the Society, as then composed, would do nothing; now happily it is at work, and a proposition has recently been presented to it, to put a tablet on the stump of an old Apple Tree, known as the Rrode Island Greening. The *varieties* of all fruits comes from the seeds. No man living, can form the time of any such origin for this old stump on the Drowne place in Foster. It was a wilderness in 1800.

Every dock, or wharf, in Providence Harbor should belong to the City of Providence, or to the State of Rhode Island; and it will soon be done; the idea of putting all highways, and all railroads, all over the United States, in private individual ownerships; and all docks, for exports, and imports; to be used for robbing the People, is simply damnable.

The Brayton Republicans are working with the Devil, to get political control of the foreign male genders, here in Providence; go some Saturday to the U. S. Circuit Court and see the greatest abomination ever done here. It is all the work of these Republicans. Then count the men and women shot here in Providence by these Highway robbers.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

What Roger Williams believed on the matter of Religious Liberty, or Soul Liberty, in Individuals, or, on the rights of Towns, or Colonial governments to fix, and to force, the powers of political religions, he was the first man in New England to maintain, or to speak. His idea was attacked and assaulted by every "Religious Priest" in both Plymouth, and the Massachusetts Colonies. He defended his opinions as best he could; and the result was, that a century after his death they were accepted by all the people then living here; and became the fundament Constitutional Government of these United States. What can we think of the tenth of the Characterizations by E. J. Carpenter in his recent life of Williams, a few of which I will mention.

"The banishment of this incendiary," p. 107.

"Seditious Utterances," p. 107.

"Disputatious Spirit," p. 116.

"Loved Controversy," p. 116.

"Courted Opposition," p. 116.

"Shade of Inconsistency," p. 118.

"An Illogical Habit of Thought," p. 118.

"An Illogical Mind," p. 120.

Of course I love Mr. Carpenter; but I must deny that there is a single trace of truth in either one of those characterizations.

Mr. Rider makes a detailed study of history thus outlined with many interesting particulars, and as he is wont to produce in his excellent and very readable little magazine, which is a credit to Providence.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson. 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

ENGLISH LAW CASES. 1641.

Special and Selected Law Cases, concerning the Persons and Estates of all men whatsoever; collected and gathered out of the Reports and Year Books of the Common Law of England. Sm. 4to, London, 1641. Law sheep. $3.00

For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Angila, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph.

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Of Rhode Island.

It has 18 octavo plates of these Rhode Island Trees beautiful pictures, with excellent descriptions, with the locations of them. I will "mail" a copy to you for Fifty cents.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Sec'y, Washington, D. C.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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MR. LARNED'S NEW VOLUME.

History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading, Volume 7, Covering the Years 1901 to 1910.

On the 21st of September, 1901, I printed in BOOK NOTES an article with this heading, "The Greatest Seven Years in this World's History." It was a description of the production, the purpose, and the results attained, by Mr. J. N. Larned in his work then recently published, entitled "'History for Ready Reference, and Topical Reading" volume 6, covering the years 1894-5, to 1900-1. practically seven years. But now, Mr. Larned has issued a new volume, the (7th) covering the years, beginning with 1901 and ending with 1909. When I compare the progress of mankind, as set forth in this new volume, with that same progress as set in its predecessor this predecessor seems to shrink almost out of existence so great has been the progress of mankind, the wide world over, during the past nine years, 1901-1909. Before entering upon a little description of the subjects upon which this progress of mankind rested its foundation, I am going to examine the subject, "United States," in both volumes. The volume for 1894-1900, gives that subject, one hundred fifty (150) pages; but in this new volume, the subject covers but eighteen (18) pages. I am going to explain, as I see it, the cause of this great difference. The war with Spain took place during the time covered by this preceding (6th) volume. The West India Islands; the Sandwich Islands, and the Philippines, were all involved, and covered much space. Public interest was wide awake, and made necessary much detail of action and results. There were elaborate opinions of courts; and Presidents, messages treated in the same way. But in the past decade, the time covered by this new (7th) we have had no war with Spain, nor with any other country, nor people, nor government. There is indeed a war in progress; it is the war of the People for Human Rights, and it is the method of handling these subjects which has made it necessary to make the change of form.

Some of these subjects I will mention, as Mr. Larned has himself mentioned things, in his preface. The subjects are "Railways," "Combinations," "Trusts," "Labor Protection," "Labor Organization," "Poverty and Unemployment," "Crime and Criminology," Social Betterment," "Municipal Government," and "Science and Invention." It is a great advantage to separate and divide, these subjects. They are *all in the* United States, but they have grown so rapidly, during the past nine years and are now so great, that, they *must* be treated separately. So too, it is, with Science; and with its discoveries, such as the Aeroplane, and the Dirigible Balloon; and Wireless Telegraphy; the use of Gasoline, as a producer of power, is of tremendous import; so too, is Radium, and

the wonderful things now being extracted from the air, all these things have come to us within the past ten years, and Mr. Larned has so concisely, and clearly described their arrival that every man, or woman, can learn about them. Rhetoric is discarded in the construction of his book and plain and simple Logic, has taken absolute possession. The alphabetical construction of the book is thorough and complete. Our ignorance no longer bars our access to facts and to knowledge. A man, or woman, who knows little of research can find things in this splendid book as easily, and as accurate, as the most learned, and accurate research. The work of the Government of the United States in correcting the terrible wrongs which had developed against the People all formed in the past ten years, is set forth without fear or favor; such as the "Land Frauds;" the "Beef Trust," suits; the Standard Oil suits; the Tobacco Trusts cases; the nastiest of Sugar Trust frauds; and the "Spoils System." The summary of work done by the Government, for the protection of the People, can all be found in a moment, by looking at the subject, "Combinations." The awful work of Leopold, the King of Belgium, in the Congo Lands is told, and in connection with it the awful work of certain very rich Americans, whose names are given It resulted in a tremendous robbery of the American people, by the frauds in Rubber Shoes. Among the most interesting subjects, are China, and Japan. The political changes in both countries are simply tremendous; and both countries are growing intelligent, every moment of the time. It was within the time covered by this book that the awful frauds, and swindles of the "Life Insurance Companies" of New York, were unearthed. Mr. Larned has given the story in detail. There is no twisting of facts in his unbiased statements. They are simply "History" without a squirm. The truth is his bedrock foundation. There is scarcely a limit to what I might reach in these descriptions, so great are the subjects; but one more I will mention. It is Social Betterments; it covers England, and Prussia; and the United States; in Australia; and in France and

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Germany. These articles are a first class political nerve tonic. It will do you good to read them. I cannot leave this book without mentioning a new idea, which has arisen, by the publication of Mr. Larned's great work. It is the formulation of *"Courses of Study."* These courses are given in the last eighty-four (84) pages of the book. I must give you a bit of an idea of their structure. In the first place, Mr. Larned's book is the best work of its kind ever published. It goes to the sources, and states the facts; and his admirable "alphabetical" arrangements are suggestive at once of *Topical* reading and so these "courses of study," grew into existence. There are fifty four (54) of them. I cannot give you the entire list; but I cannot deny myself the privilege of naming a few of them. First, History, and How to Study it. IX, Golden Age of Greece. X, The Conquests of Alexander the Great, XI, the Rise of Rome, and the Conquest of the World XII. The Decline and Fall, of the Roman Empire. XIX, The Establishment and Growth of the Papacy. XIV, The Rise of Modern Nations. XXXVII, The American Colonies. Here I will stop, not from lack of material, but from lack of space. In this subject, "The American Colonies," comes "Rhode Island, and the Providence Plantations," with which I am familiar and I simply say, that Mr. Larned's work upon it, is good, and I *know* that it is good. But consider a moment what a boon it is to you. You can take this one book, and by your own fireside, study these "Courses for Study," without buying another book; or trotting to some Library, to hunt, and hunt, to find what you are after. But remember it won't stop you from loving to read Plato, about Socrates; or, Hume, about England, or, Grote about Greece; or, Froissart's Chronicles, nor Sir Thomas Brown, these books are the delight of my life. By following these courses of study, you will find in these books that great rest and repose which I have found, and you will be happy.

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It is already seventeen years since the first subscription for Mr. Larned's books were taken here. A new generation of young men has reached manhood. Never within my experience has such a thirst for knowledge existed, as exists here among them: and this book is just the one that satisfies this thirst. Deliver a book each three months.

The *Journal* of the 27th ult. gives to its readers the following choice bit:

"By all means sit in a draught; there need be no fear of "catching cold." Sir Frederick Treves, Serjeant Surgeon to the King of England, repudiates the ancient doctrine of the relationship between draughts and colds. He declares that there is no record of a cold being caused by a draught. The fresh air school has made an eminent convert" Whoever wrote that, is a fool whether it was Treves, the "sergeant surgeon" to a King or somebody else.

Henry Cabot Lodge's work as a U. S. Senator from Massachusetts is over, and he ought not to be tolerated in the Senate. He is now, and has always been in direct opposition to the interests of the People, and the People are rapidly awakening at last; and his work as a writer of "History" is just the same. His political days are numbered.

There is but one way in which to destroy *"Socialism,"* and that is to destroy the Tariff; and all Trusts; all such creatures as Harriman, and Carnegie, and Rockefeller, and all Sugar Trusts; or, have we got to have another Civil War, to wipe out the White Slavery of today —But one thing is certain—Its end will come; and where will you be then, poor thing?

A Parisian Doctor has been concocting some stuff with which to vaccinate the people in order to prevent people from taking the Typhoid Fever, when a House Fly brings it in the House. A house fly can no more give a man the Typhoid Fever than can a Doctor cure a case. No man can ever take the typhoid fever who will live properly and keep his house clean—the Jenner scheme of vaccination, has killed millions of people, and only by death has it prevented people from disease. Now happily it is itself dead. The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of February 4th last has a leading article with this title, "What the local health officer can do in the prevention of Typhoid Fever." Thus it begins. "The prevention of Typhoid Fever stands out clearly as one of the most important problem in *sanitation* now confronting us in America. The measures required to prevent the spread of this communicable disease are known, but the practicable difficulties are in getting the known measures carried out. The prevalence of the thoroughly preventable disease in the United States should be, and is begining to be a National disgrace."

The Brayton Republican party of Rhode Island, and what Ex-Gov. Utter thinks has resulted from it,

"As a nation, I think we have occasion for fear because we have been so prosperous. Men have accumulated money beyond expectation. James J. Hill refers to us as a nation of 'auto people,' and I like that expression very much."

"There are things which are wrong in the field of politics, too. For the past 15 or 20 years the first argument advanced for any legislation is: 'How will it affect the vested rights?' so that step by step, we have made vested rights our law. In Congress, regulations are formed more for what effect they have on vested industries than on the people who consume. No one can dispute that the history of Rhode Island's growth lies in its system of protection. (Utter rot, it has kept the working man poor.)

Under such conditions why does Ex-Gov. Utter "fear the results of prosperity." The number of owners of their

homes here in Providence in 1708, was 16 2-3 per cent of the population. This per cent had shrunk to 8 per cent, more than one-half in 1850, and it is still declining. The most necessary for any man to own is his own home, and no mortgages. Ex-Gov. Utter had better go to the City Hall, and count the volumes of Records of Mortgages. All the result of the kind of Prosperity we are having exposed just now. I venture to suggest that we are just entering upon a New Era; and political men have ignored the fact that the Divine law is still in force here; and that it is the violator that is hurt; and not his victim; the People are the victims.

Leo S. Olschki, is a publisher of Books in Florence, Italy. He sent to me not long since his specimen circular announcing the publication of a magnificent edition of Dante's *Divina Commedia*. The edition is limited; and to be issued on the fiftieth anniversary of the Kingdom of Italy. The limitation is to be 300 copies. The price previous to the 1st of October next is to be 500 *Lire;* after that date any copies remaining will be held at 600 Lire. A *Lire* is about twenty cents. The Payne tariff on books is 25 per cent., but in case a book is bound in leather the tariff is 40 per cent. The entire edition is "bound in the finest leather with ornamental nobs, clasps, and hinges of bronze, and of the best Italian workmanship throughout. This Payne tariff puts a charge of $40.00 on every copy coming into this country. Few will come. But something else came, leather increased in price at once, and every book binder, or blank book maker, increased his price. I will give one specimen; a bookbinder asked me within a short time 80 cents for binding which he did for me for 35 cents. Such is the advantage to the people of the Aldrich-Payne tariff swindle.

The following appeared in the Providence Journal of the 27th June, last:

"Thomas Wilson Dorr, after the Acote's Hill episode, and after a reward offered for him had lapsed, returned to Rhode Island to surrender himself. Oct. 31, 1843. He was arrested and confined,

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

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and on June 27, 1844, at Newport, was tried for treason and sentenced to prison for life. He was at once committed to the State Prison, in this city, the institution then being on the site of the present State Normal School. In 1845 the General Assembly offered him freedom if he would take the oath of allegiance to the State. He declined. June 27, 1845, the General Assembly passed a law discharging from prison any person "now in prison" under sentence for treason. On the same day Mr. Dorr was set free."

Mr. Dorr was never "set free." He was liberated from the State Prison upon conditions. These conditions are carefully set forth in BOOK NOTES, vol. 22, p. 77-8 (1903). The *Journal* had described Mr. Dorr as being a *"Pardoned Criminal."* He was never "set free" by the General Assembly. He was not given his political rights; he could not vote. Why not publish things in history in truth?

The Financial Chronicle of New York, now a leading organ in money matters, gave this clause in a recent editorial:

"When any man among us finds himself compelled to pay more for the things he buys he protects himself against bankruptcy by adding something to the prices of the things he sells, so far as trade conditions allow—there is no other course open."

It is a first rate specimen of the utter rascality of newspapers. There is no sense in it, nor reason; and it illustrates how the people of this country are indebted to these newspapers for the terribly corrupt financial conditions of politics, oil, steel, railroad highways, sugar, in fact everything of absolute public need. But blood alone will atone for it.

There was printed in London, England, in 1807, a work in six volumes, octavo, entitled "A New System; or an Analysis of Antient Mythology; wherein an attempt is made to divest tradition of fable; and to reduce to its original purity," by Jacob Bryant, a man regarded as one of the most learned of the 18th century in England, defines the origin and meaning of the Greek word "Omphalus." It was a name given to cities, in which were Oracular Temples. (v. 1, 303). He cites Strabo and Diodorus; the latter speaks of such an oracle in the city of Elorus, on Mount Ida, and says the name "Omphalian," came from Omphalus, and that it was so called, "because Jupiter, when he was a child lost his navel here, which dropped into the river Triton; and that Callimichus in his hymn to Jupiter dwells upon the circumstance. Whereupon Mr. Bryant thus philosophizes." Who would imagine that one of the wisest nations that ever existed could rest satisfied with such

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

idle figments; and how can we account for such illusions, which overspread the brightest minds; we see knowing and experienced people inventing the most childish tales; and lovers of science adopting them; and finally they are recorded by the grave historian; all this would not appear credible, had we not these evidences so immediately transmitted to us. It is to be observed that this blindness is only in regard to their RELIGION." (Bryant's Ancient Mythology, v. 1, p. 304).

A Judge asked me if I was still keeping my war on the Smoke Nuisance. He is not a subscriber to BOOK NOTES. What is the use of trying to stop a Public Nuisance when the City of Providence is the very worst offender. This Judge cannot decide cases which are not brought before him—then look at the work of the Court and Practice Commission presided over by Ex-Judge John B. Stiness on this very subject.

The work of the Evening *Bulletin* in begging trees to be set on our streets is fine. In front of my house stood three fine Elms of ten years growth, an unknown leak in the Providence Gas Company killed every one of them. How long will the *Bulletin* trees stand along our streets.

Mr. Rider makes a detailed study of history thus outlined with many interesting particulars, and as he is wont to produce in his excellent and very readable little magazine, which is a credit to Providence.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forest of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition. Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings. man yof them beautifully colored.

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For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Anglia, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph.

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Of Rhode Island.

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Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

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SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

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"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bouvdeau, Missionary Sec'y, Washington, D. C.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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TODAY, JULY TWENTY-THIRD

Is the Anniversary of the Publication of the First Newspaper in the English Language.

It was the *"English Mercurie,"* published in London, on the 23rd of July, 1588. The Invincible Armada, equipped by Philip the Second, of Spain, for the subjugation of the English, was in process of construction. This fleet, of 132 ships, sailed from Lisbon on the 19th of May, 1588, Elizabeth, was the Queen of England. William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, was Lord High Treasurer of England, under Elizabeth; and Burleigh worked this, the first *printed* newspaper in the world, into existence. This fact was first discovered by George Chalmers (Life of Thomas Ruddiman, London, 1794.) A summary of the account by Chalmers, was made by D'Israeli (Curiosities of Literature, London, 1867, p. 58-59.) I will give the language of Chalmers, an Antiquarian, and a scholar, as told by D'Israeli. A writer in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, thus commends Chalmers: "He was one who uniformly had recourse to original sources of information." "It may gratify National Pride to be told that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh for the first newspaper....It was a wise policy to prevent during a moment of general anxiety the danger of false reports by publishing real information. The earliest newspaper is entitled, "The English Mercurie," which was imprinted at London, by her Highnesses printers, Field and Baker in 1588." (D'Israeli's Curiosity, London, 1867, 58-59.) Lord Burleigh, under Elizabeth, must have controlled the publication of the first printed newspaper in the world. He likewise had the greatest financial head that ever existed in England before his time. He was a blood relative of Robert Brown, the founder of that Protestant sect, which developed in England, thirty thousand (30,000) in numbers, between 1585, 1620, called, in England, "Brownists:" and this leads me to a side light study, which touches closely certain men and women here in Rhode Island. I ask in advance for this publicity, that Lord Burleigh was a relation of Robert Brown is a historical fact, and no geneological guess work.

Burleigh has himself stated the fact, (Biographia Britannica, London, 1748, v. 2, p. 985.) There you will find Lord Burleigh's letter to Sir Anthony Brown, sent in 1585, by the hand of Robert Brown, with these words: "I thought good considering he was your son,. and of my blood, to send him unto my Lord Canterbury, etc. Further corroboration of these facts are largely in existence, here is one. Robert Brown, born in 1549, son of Anthony Brown, Esq., of Folthrop, *Rutlandshire*, who was descended from an ancient, and honorable family, and nearly related to the Lord Treasurer Cecil, known as Lord Burleigh. (Cunningham's Eminent Englishmen, London,

1848, v. 3, p. 87). Folthrop, was Burleigh's name of his House, or Castle; Rutland, was the Shire, or Town, and Robert Brown was born there; here is the evidence. "Robert Brown was born in *Rutland-shire* of an ancient, and honorable family." (Fuller's Church History, Oxford Ed. v. 5, p. 62.) Fuller was then discussing the Browists separation from the English Church. By the political power, and friendship of Lord Burleigh, Robert Brown was given a "living" in the English Church for life, in Northamptonshire. It was the Achurch (Fuller's Church History, v. 5, p 68.) In proof of this see further, (Wood's Athenae Oxoniensis, v. 1, 341.) Here, in Northamptonshire, to Robert Brown, was born a son, "John Brown the sonne of Robert Brown, baptised in the Parish of Thorp Achurch in the county of Northampton in the year 1603. For these facts I have the signed, and sealed certificate, of H. C. Holmes, the Rector, of Achurch. Robert Brown died in 1633. The evidence is a nuncupative will, a manuscript copy of the Records is now before me. Three months after Robert Brown's death, his son John Brown left England for Plymouth in New England, where he lived the remainder of his life, and where he died. Robert Brown, the father of John, was the first Englishman who led men over to Holland in pusuit of Religious Liberty; and his son, John Brown, was the first settler in Plymouth Colony to stand, publicly for the very principle of Religious Liberty which had forced his father out of England. I have been led to a consideration of these very interesting historical facts because of the fact that they touch closely a Rhode Island citizen, living here in Providence—Cyrus Perrin Brown—President of the Industrial Trust Company, is a direct descendant, from John Brown, of Plymouth, who was a direct descendant from Robert Brown, the chief of the Brownists; who was a blood relation of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who under Queen Elizabeth, had printed the first newspaper in the world.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider's *Book Notes* seldom fails to contain something curious or suggestive.—*Evening Post.*

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The work of the Boston *Transcript* with my article on Madame Jumel in BOOK NOTES for April 30th, May 14th of the present year.

It cannot be forgotten by some of the readers of BOOK NOTES, that nearly two entire issues were used in giving some account of Madam Jumel in April, and May, of this year. I stated that I was led to do it, because of certain inquiries printed in the Boston *Evening Transcript*. On the 7th of May, the *Transcript* printed an article nearly twelve inches in length with the heading, "8457, the following is abridged from an article in BOOK NOTES by Sidney S. Rider. Some one has asked about *Madam Jumel*, in the Boston Evening Transcript." A short time later the *Transcript* printed a second article. This second article covered a space of twenty-six inches. In printers parlance, both articles covered a space of a galley and a half. The heading of the *Transcript's* second paper reads,—"8457 Sidney S. Rider's article on Mme. Jumel was begun in "Notes and Queries," (that means in the Transcript itself) Saturday, May 7, 1910. It originally appeared in BOOK NOTES. Mr. Rider *thus quotes* from the Providence *Journal* of February 7, 1885.—The *Transcript* calls what it printed, "Sidney S. Rider's Article." It is false; it took what it printed, from BOOK NOTES; but it suppressed the most important matter. Again, the *Transcript* printed. "Mr. Rider thus quotes, etc. "It is not true, Mr. Rider did not "thus quote." The Boston *Transcript* did not reproduce Sidney S. Rider's articles as he wrote them. It has suppressed the most vital things. The *Journal's* article was about the death of a man, here in Providence, named George W. Bowen; in it the *Journal* connected Bowen with a woman named Madam Jumel. The Jury of the U. S. District Court in New York City rendered a verdict that Bowen had practically no blood relation to that woman. Bowen had claimed that he was her son. The Jury said that he was not her son; and the verdict was sustained by the U.

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S. Supreme Court at Washington. There is nothing in the *Transcript's* "abridgment." of these matters. Whoever wrote the article about Bowen's death printed in the Providence *Journal*, in which was given a partial account of Bowen's law suit for the lands of Madam Jumel in New York City, I do not know; but this I do know, that the *Journal's* article did not truly set forth the facts, as I showed them to be, and all that matter was suppressed by the *Transcript*, in what it called "Sidney S. Rider's Article."

Charles Hart, was a lawyer living here, at the time when Bowen brought his action; and Hart was employed by Bowen, under Chauncey Schaefer, who was Bowen's lawyer, in New York, to take and prepare the evidence of the Providence witnesses to be used in the trial of Bowen's case for the lands of Madam Jumel. Hart must have known the real result of the trial, in showing that Bowen had no relationship with Betsey Bowen, who had become Madam Jumel, and all of which had been kept out of the *Journal's* article. Hart, had many times been employed, by Henry B. Anthony, to prepare articles for the *Journal*.. He may have been used in the preparation of this Bowen article. Sidney S. Rider stated these omissions by explaining them, and the *Transcript* prints what it calls "Sidney S. Rider's Article," in which *everything* which I wrote, was suppressed. The fraud in the legal action, I had carefully set forth. Not a word concerning this fraud was in the Journal's article; would Charles Hart have been likely to have included it in the Journal's article? All this I had carefully set forth in BOOK NOTES, and every word the Boston *Transcript* has suppressed. As for being an account of Madam Jumel, written by Sidney S. Rider, and printed in BOOK NOTES these two articles printed in the Boston *Transcript*, are abominable swindles.

I had smashed to utter destruction, the nasty stories about George Washington's getting Betsey Bowen, with child, in 1793, here in Providence; or, that George Washington had sexual connection, with a common prostitute here in Providence, getting the prostitute Phebe Kelley, with child, in February, 1776, which child became Madam Jumel. The Boston *Transcript* suppressed every word, which I used to set it clearly forth. To "cap the climax" well, the *Transcript* closes its work by printing, as a tail piece, the very thing which it began with. A Jumel Descendant Suicide at East Orange, N. J. This suicide was a known daughter of Bowen, and Bowen was declared, after three trials, by the highest courts in this country to be no son of the woman who became Madam Jumel. How could this East Orange suicide be a lineal descendant, of Gen. George Washington, as the Boston *Transcript* begins, and ends, its work. "Sidney S. Rider's Article," utterly destroys all such stuff. In fairness, and in truth, the *Transcript* should have printed what I said, as I said it. Of what earthly use, are such "historical" NOTES and QUERIES, except to deceive the people, and perpetuate deceit and fraud. When one man lies to another the circulation is slow. But when a newspaper does such a thing the circulation becomes dangerous.

It is a singular fact, that a similar piece of work was done upon me by the *New York Times Book Review* in 1905. I had discovered the huge fraud in American literature of the publication of "Mitchell's Alonzo and Melissa" and exposed, and proved it, by evidence.

The *Times Book Review* reprinted a portion of my article; but carefully excluded all positively conclusive evidence as, for instance, the note relating to "*prim. hedges,*" *from* Jackson's Alonzo. (BOOK NOTES, v. 22, p. 5.) Following this suppression the conclusions reached by me were assaulted by three individuals. First, in the *Times Book Review*, by M. C. L. of Plainfield, N. J. Second, by Edward B. Reed, assistant professor of English Literature at Yale College, in

the *Evening Post*, and in the *Nation*. Third, by Edmund Platt, of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, but printed in the *Times Book Review*. I will meet these gentlemen in regular order. M. C. I. said: "Mr. Sidney S. Rider's argument *printed* in your issue for Jan. 21, is based wholly on a miscomputation that makes his 'vital fact no fact at all." My answer is, that "Mr. Sidney S. Rider's argument" was not printed in the *Times Book Review* of Jan. 21, nor ever printed in that periodical. I then met these gentlemen by a paper covering all the "stuff" with utter destruction, in BOOK NOTES, vol. 22, p. 41, where it will be preserved in the greatest libraries in this country as long as men live, to look at it. The TRUTH alone is HISTORY.

This charming paragraph is from the editorial page of my illustrious contemporary the Providence *Journal* of the 16th inst.

"The Italian residents of Providence play an important part in the life of the city, and the great "festa" this year has been celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. The touch of color thus imparted to the ordinarily sober hues of life in this part of the world is pleasing. Nor does love for the customs of their own beautiful country make the Italians in America less devoted to the land of their adoption."

The word "*festa*," is Italian for holyday, otherwise called a "religious feast. Thus "the seventh day shall be a feast to the Lord" (Exod. 3. 6.) Again, "His (Jesus Christ's) parents went every year to Jerusalem, to the feast of the passover," (Luke, 2. 41.) Was it the custom on the occasion to explode hundreds of bombs, of gunpowder, or dynamite, on two successive nights, as the Italians do here in Providence, in honor of some Roman Catholic Female Saint. Such action is not only ridiculous, and absurd, but it is intolerable. Thanks I give, that these ignorant people have not yet discovered Butler's list of these Roman Catholics, but Human created Saints in their future existence. One thing more I wish you to note. In the quotation which I have given from Saint Luke. Luke says, "His (Jesus Christs' parents

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

went every year to Jerusalem." Here is a direct contradiction. Was God a parent going with Mary every year, or was Joseph?; were men able to see God, in those days; if Joseph went with Mary, and was the Parent, why was it necessary to declare "The Immaculate Conception of Jesus by the Pope of Rome, and this during my own life time. It is time for men to begin to think.

One of our invaluable Providence rewspapers of July 14, contains this interesting information:

"Gen. Charles R. Brayton came to town today looking brown as a berry and feeling fine after two weeks at Watch Hill, where he is spending the month of July at the Watch Hill House.

He came up on the train arriving in this city at noon and returned on one of the late afternoon trains. He made the trip in order to discuss arrangements for the annual reunion of the Third Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Rhode Island Volunteers, which he commanded during the Civil War.

He will return to this city Aug. 15 in time for the summer session of the General Assembly, which convenes Aug. 16."

This same Brayton Republican newspaper, contains this: "The Commission on laying out assembly district lines" (in order to change the representation of the People in the General Assembly, "met on the afternoon of the same day, at three o'clock." The same afternoon on which this distinguished "General" was here "to discuss the annual re-union of the Third Regiment." This newspaper suppresses the real truth. The business was to re-pack the control of the State in the hands of Brayton, stronger than ever.

The English "Old Grimes."

At last I have discovered that there is an English "Old Grimes," and that it is so obscene that its publication is a breach of the criminal law I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the verses, in manuscript. There must be a copy in the British Museum, but no reference to it can be found there. That is not surprising since thousands, on thousands, of these ancient Ballads, are as yet unindexed. The American "Old Grimes" is a very different piece of literature from the English. I cannot yet show whether Mr. Green used more than the first stanza. I shall continue the research.

I have had the curiosity to examine the temperature of the Pawtuxet water, as it comes to us, in our houses. In our house, the water comes direct from the street main pipe. We have no tank in our attic, to burst with ice in winter; or

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73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

boil like the——(I don't remember the word) in summer, so I took the temperature, since last of October 1909, and here is what I have found. The thermometer was the Fahrenheit grade.

1909.		1910.	
Oct. 25	55	Jan. 1	39
Nov. 13	51	Jan. 25	37
Dec. 19	42	Feb. 9	38
		Feb. 25	38

1910.		1910.	
March 6	40	June 18	64
March 15	41	June 21	68
April 11	53	July 3	72
May 6	57	July 11	76
May 29	63	July 16	78

The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Boston has formed a "Guild" of Roman Catholic Doctors of Medicine. The Archbishop directed these Doctors according to the Herald that "they must combat the tendency of Physical Science to usurp the place of the (Roman) Catholic Church. The second direction of the Archbishop to these Doctors reads,—"My second purpose in calling you together is that we may know in a more precise and definite way the bearing of (Roman) Catholic principles on the art and science of medicine; that we may understand how the Roman Catholic Church *as guardian of all Truth* judges of right, or wrong; of the True, or the False, and here we are face to face with a very primitive Christian duty." Does this man, under the authority of another man, who lives just now, in Rome, Italy, control the action of drugs on the Human Race; or, in order to get the benefit of action, of a dose of medicine, must we take it from the hand of a Doctor who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. It is indeed a wonderful age; but I have not supposed that things were going in just that direction.

Mr. George D. Liddell writes a very amusing letter to one of the Providence *News* papers from which I take this clipping. "The Tariff on refined Sugar works out, at about 2 cents per pound (against those who use and eat it)—There are 90,000,000 of people in the United States who use, and eat, on the average 80 pounds each, per annum.

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(This rests on an investigation made by the U. S. Government.) This totals 7,200,000,000 pounds of sugar, which, at 2 cents a pound amounts to $144,000,000, a year that we are paying, for another of Voodoo Aldrich's protection "pills."

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

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THE TITLES GIVEN TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN RHODE ISLAND.

It is stated in the Colonial Records (v. 8, p. 650) that the title *His Excellency*," was first given to the Governor of Rhode Island, on the 22nd September, 1777; and it is stated by Mr. Arnold in his *History of Rhode Island* that the title "Governour" was first given to a chief magistrate in Rhode Island in 1640. The question is sufficiently interesting to make a passing BOOK NOTE. There are serious errors in both of the preceding statements. The *Acts and Resolves*, for July, 1777, shows an earlier use of the title "His Excellency" than that given by Mr. Bartlett; and the title "Governor" was indeed given in 1640, as Mr. Arnold says, but it was so given, upon the union of the two towns, Newport and Portsmouth, on Aquidnick Island.

Portsmouth, one of the earliest towns, gave the title "Judge" to her Chief Executive officer in 1638, (Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 52) certain men were elected to assist the Judge; they were called "Elders," and were chosen to the place of "Eldership." They were not only possessed of judicial power, but were granted executive and legislative power also—"to them is committed, by the Body, (the whole body of the peoople) the whole care, and charge, of all the affairs thereof." (Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 63.)

It must not be overlooked that "the whole Body of the people" did not numbber more than sixty (60 freemen when such an extraordinary construction of a "government" was made. It must have been the work of Coddington.

Under the Portsmouth government there is a single reference to the title "Deputy Governor," this was in 1644; (Col. Rec. 1, p. 81), but this was subsequent to the union of the towns—Newport and Providence.

Newport began her titles in 1639, with "Judge" and "Elders," following Portsmouth (*Col. Rec.* 1, *p.* 87); but changed them the following year, in 1640. This was done at the union of the two towns Portsmouth and Newport, thus forming the first Rhode Island Colonial Government.

The Warwick charter gave the power to the settlers to frame a government according to their own pleasure, but not repugnant to the laws of England, in framing their government and establishing officers to execute the laws the inhabitants had the right to give names to their officers. They gave to their Chief Executive officer the title, "President." (R. I Col Rec. 1, p. 148). This was in 1647, at the organization under the Warwick Patent, also same volume page 191; among the duties prescribed for the President was that he "shall sitt as Chief Judge in the Colonial Court of Tryall" (Col. Rec. 1 p. 194). It was provided that a person elected to the office of "President" who should refuse to serve, shall pay a fine of Ten Pounds. (Col. Rec. 1, p. 217). In 1648, William Coddington being "President" divers bills of complaint were exhibited against him, while these charges were under consid-

eration Jeremy Clark, ye assistant from Newport was "invested in his place." (Col. Rec. 1. p. 210). While in this position Mr Clark was styled the "President Regent," (Col. Rec. 1, p. 213. This title was continued by the Colony of the Providence Plantations, until 1663, at which time the Charter of Charles the Second was granted.

The Warwick charter obliterated the title "Judge" "Elders" and "Governor" and "Deputy Governor" and substituted for them the title "President."

The charter of Charles the Second in 1663, established the title "Governor" and "Deputy Governor" obliterating at the same time the title "President." In the manner of addressing the Rhode Island Chief Executive, the style has experienced much change. The General Assembly recorded in 1702, that it was called by a special warrant from the Honourable Samuel Cranston, Esquire, Governour." In 1669, the Governor of New York in an official communication to the Governor of Rhode Island addressed it "To Mr. Benedict Arnold"; later in the same year the same person used the style "For the Honourable Mr. Benedict Arnold." In 1670, the Connecticut government in addressing the Governor of Rhode Island used this form, "To the Worshipful and much Honoured, the Governor." In 1702, Gov. Dudley came into Rhode Island and gave a few illustrations of political pyrotechnics. He assumed control of the Rhode Island Militia ordering them to parade. The militia did not parade, however, and thereupon Gov. Dudley marched with his retinue out of Rhode Island. In the discussion which followed, the Governor of Massachusetts Colony was styled "His Excellency," while the Governor of Rhode Island was styled "Governor."

The title "The Honourable" continued to be given to the Governor from about 1670, to July 1777, when it was changed to "His Excellency" and it has so continued down to these times.

Here is a little note from "H. C. C." Boston, Mass.—My Dear Mr. R. I have changed my address, please take notice, so that I may get Book Notes. Boston has many good things, but nothing like what you give to Providence."

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"Catholics in a Majority in this City."

Under the above heading one of the Providence newspapers printed on the 11th of June last the following paragraph:

"Seventy-six and five-tenths per cent. of the people who make up the population of this city are Catholics, according to a special United States report on the census of religious bodies in the United States. The city ranks fifth in the country in proportion to the number of Catholics."

The word "Catholics" used above is a downright fraud. Every individual who is not a *"Roman Catholic,"* is a *"Catholic"*; the idea that 76 5-10 of the population here today, are adherents to the religion of the Roman Catholic Church, is shere nonsense. The language above used reads, "according to a special United States report *on the census of religious bodies* in the United States outside of the Roman Catholic churches. There are no Roman Catholics in Providence; outside of Roman Catholic Churches; but outside of the Protestant churches, there are a vast number who are not members of churches, but who are notwithstanding, all Protestants. When a Roman Catholic woman gives birth to a child, that child it at once counted a Roman Catholic. Of what value under those conditions, is "a census of religious bodies." A statement somewhat similar was made in the book, "A Modern City, Providence, R. I."; it was in the chapter on *"Religion,"* written by Rev. Lester Bradner, Rector of St. John's Church, Providence. From it I reproduce the following table, (page 325). The Reverend gentleman said "We find then that the religious division of the present population of *approximately* 200,000 is *somewhat* as follows:

	Mem.	Ch'r's
Roman Catholic	102,358	20
Protestants (distributed as follows)	88,303	89
Baptists (of various names)	18,776	27
Episcopalians	18,828	14
Congregationalists	8,292	13
Methodists	9,303	19
Presbyterians	2,461	4

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Hebrews	7,974	9
Armenians, Greeks, etc....	1,396	—

The Hebrews otherwise Jews 7,974 are not counted in the 88,303 Protestants; but the Jews are not Roman Catholics. This table shows no 76 1-2 per cent. of the population to be Roman Catholics. The real fact is that the present population is 224,326; according to the "census of Religious bodies" there are here 102,-303. Roman Catholics according to the U. S. Census, Providence has a population of 224,326. This would make the percentage of Roman Catholics 45 per cent, and not 76 and five tenths. But even were the Roman Catholics 76 5-10 of the entire population they could not impair that "Religious Liberty" which was born here, and which will never again be wrenched away from men as Bloody Mary did it, in 1560. It was a lucky thing for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, that the times have so changed that they were not burned at the stake.

It is but a short time ago that I bought t the "Boston Store" a Dipper; they told me that it was Tin. Within a month, it was well marked with Rust. Only iron will rust. Tin will never rust. The fraudulent selling of a thing, for tin, which is not tin, ought to be criminally punished, and the same with Maple Sugar—and the same with Butter, which is sold half oleomargerine; all done just for getting away our earnings for nothing.

The New York City despatches of July 10th last state that in the cold storage warehouses of that city are hidden 2,234,000 cases of Eggs; each case containing 34 dozen; or 408 eggs; making a total of 911,472,000, and that of Butter, there is hidden and held, to squeeze more money out of those who eat—38,820,000 pounds. Just think of it —all this in one city. Why are such conditions permitted. Are there no *men* now living in this country. Still worse Butter is now, as being sold largely mixed with Butterine, or Oleomargerine. This lowers the cost, and practically destroys its value as nutriment. In spite of all the prices of both butter and eggs, have been forced up nearly 10 per cent above what people paid last July, and men sit still and act like fools. Mr. Oscar Swanson should be called upon to explain the "causes" which have produced these conditions. Here is Mr. Swanson's latest. "The one great main cause is the decrease in supplies, or in other words, the failure of the supply to meet the demand at former price levels." This phrase can be defined in two directly opposite meanings. Is a thousand million eggs in New York City a shortness in supply; or is forty millions of pounds of Butter, a short supply. Mr. Swanson's explanations have a certain odor. But the most extraordinary thing ever yet done, is the advertising of "200 Legs of Mutton, all at one price, 15c. But in the shop itself, cards all about, declares them to be "Lambs Legs." Are the hind legs of a lamb "hatched" this year, sold for 15 sents? Mutton is old. Lamb is young, but both are here advertised for the same price.

To use the telephone to Pawtucket costs you just twice as much money as it costs to take the cars out and do your talking—with nobody listening—To talk telephone costs 10 cents—to take the cars out costs 5 cents. It is just as bad with Newport; you can go to Newport, by train, and ride back home, for what you are made to pay to talk a few minutes with your telephone.

The *Century* for August, is its midsummer Holiday number; and aside from being a thing of beauty, it is brimful of mental work of high magnitude from cover to cover. That which pleases me most is Prof. Wallace's discussions of papers ancient as the hills; but which

tell us of things about Shakespeare, which nobody ever knew. The editor informs me that out of these archives "Prof. Wallace has rescued a number of documents in which Shakespeare is revealed "as a man among men," certain facts as to his career and social position being thus elicited which will inevitably change, or at least modify, the estimates which have heretofore been placed on his personality and importance as a citizen of the London of his day." Next of interest to me is the wonderful work of the Japanese in studying earthquakes by Prof Jaggar,

In this paper, the work that has already been done by the Japanese Earthquake Committee is given in more or less detail. From this account it is seen that the Japanese seismologists have been rapidlyacquiring a proficiency in recording great earth movements that has not been attained by scientists elsewhere, and as a practical outcome of their labors the promise is held out that the time is not far distant when human science will be able to foretell when and where the great destroying earthquakes may be looked for.

From another viewpoint, Mrs. Fletcher Berry's account of the American Gypsy, is positively delightful, it is a pleasure to read it.

The "Libraries of California" containing descriptions of the principal Private and Public libraries throughout the State by Flora Haines Appouyi, is the title of a book published at San Francisco, 1878. Acopy is for sale by the writer of Book Notes, price $6.00, cloth, uncut. From a bibliographical view this book is one of the most curious which has ever come into my hands. There are 89 private libraries described, and 14 public libraries. Among the private libraries described, are Leland Stanford's, The founder of a University Hubert H Bancroft, Bishop W. I. Kip, J Ross Browne, Henry George, and Charles, and M. H. DeYoung then publishers of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and a hundred (more or less) others. Bancroft's Library covers nearly fifty pages. The firm with whom he was connected published the book. There are curious *fac similas* of Aztec hieroglyphics in this sketch. The library of J. Ross Browne consisted

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as they were known to

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of what books he gathered as he ran around the world, never stopping long in any place. He was the author of 8 or 10 books published by Harper & Bros. I know them all, but nobody now knows them.

The library of Leland Stanford whose wife founded a University giving it his name, is described; it contained 3600 volumes. The library of Henry George, is described, (p. 231). The description covers four and one-half lines, not a book named. George's "Progress and Poverty," was published two years after Mrs. Apponyi's book. She says "his library was small, with a selection on *Political Economy* second to no other private library in the State of California." The most comical "bibliographical" work in this book is that giving an account of the Private Library of Charles and M. H. DeYoung then publishers of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The account covers three pages, not a book is mentioned. They had a musical box 36 inches long, and an oval silk cushion, the handiwork of the mother of the two De Young boys in which cushion were stuch 30.620 pins, the "heads filed, and forming vines, and twigs, and leaves, and fruits, and tendrils." The book was privately printed, and never was in the hands of booksellers for sale. This copy contains three letters written by the author of the book to myself. One of these letters has this, written at San Francisco to me. "I understand the Providence *Journal* (April 1879) made some reflections on the book, or the people in it, ridiculing the De Youngs of the Chronicle and their Library. The managing editor of the Chronicle told me so and added with a smile,," and I don't wonder at it myself to tell the truth," and I re-echoed his remark. To tell the truth *I* did not write the description of that library; but I did wonderfully modify it. If any one had seen the description as it reached me, in its original form they could not refuse me credit for the changes toning it down, and yet I was so situated that I could not very well leave it out altogether, for I could not affard to offend them." This book is now very rare; it is unique in the bibliographical sense.

There was recently printed in the *Christian Science Sentinel* a paper written by Frederick Dixon, a well known Literary writer, in England, concerning a sermon preached at Coventry, England by Canon Masterman, on "Christianity and Christian Science." Canon Masterman declared that Christian Science, was to him "reminiscent of the speculations of the Gnostic teachers of the second century" and Mr. Dixon very adroitly showed that there was nothing "reminiscent of Christian Science, in Gnosticism. He says:

"The two cardinal difficulties which led to Gnosticism were: First, how to

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reconcile the creation of the material universe by an absolutely good God with the existence of evil; and, second, how the human spirit came to be incarcerated in matter, and how it was to be released. Now Christian Science denies the very premises of the issues at stake. It denies that the physical universe ever was God-created, or that Spirit ever was incarcerated in matter, and so finds no dilemma to escape from. The orthodox churches, however, accept both the premises, and it was the effort to escape from their inevitable conclusions rather than the teaching of Christian Science, that provided the *raison d' etre* of the Canon's sermon. How real the difficulties are, it is easy enough to show.

The book of Genesis distinctly declares that God saw all that He had created, "and, behold, it was very good." Therefore it is logically obvious, if evil is real, either that there was another creator besides God, or else God created evil and termed it good. Again, if Spirit is imprisoned in matter, how did this come about, for Jesus said quite unmistakably, "The flesh profiteth nothing;" while Paul wrote to the Romans, "They that are in the flesh cannot please God." Is it conceivable that the creation of an absolutely good and wise God contained something which was of no profit, but in which spiritual life was imprisoned?

Christian Science is in no such quandry. It explains—and here all the great scholars of the churches are at one with it—that the Old Testament is not a verbal revelation to be taken in an absolutely literal way (if it was, it would be faced at the very outset by verbal contradictions), but that it is a collection of allegory, apocalypse, poetry, and history. And it goes on to explain—and here it parts company with so-called orthodoxy altogether—that these *biblia* are merely the attempts of different men, at different epochs, gifted with a varying spiritual intuition, to record, as accurately as human language would permit, the evolution of the human coonsciousness from a belief in the reality of sin, disease, and death to an understanding of the truth which Jesus declared woould make men free, and which Mrs. Eddy has stated, on page 468 of Science and Health, in the phrase, "therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

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Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B Emerson. 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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The Royal Folio Bible and English Book of Common Prayer of 1715.

A friend, (and we were boys together), showed me a book not long since, asking me if I had ever seen it. I had never seen it, and now that I have seen it I will write a passing note. The volume consists *1st* of the Book of Common Prayer of the English Established Church, to be said or sung in Churches (pages 92). *2nd*, the Bible; the King James, translation. Appointed to be read in churches, (pages, 712). *3rd*, The Books called the Apocrapha, (pages 160.) *4th*, The New Testament of Our Lord, and Saviour, Jesus Christ—newly translated by His Majesties (James the First) special command—With brief summaries, and expositions of Theod Beza, upon the hard places, together with the annotations of Fr. Junius upon the Revelation of S. John, which notes have never been till now, set forth with this new translation; but are now placed in due order by J. C. (Pages 248). *5th*. The Whole Book of Psalms collected into English Metre, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others—set forth and allowed to be sung in all churches, of the People together, Before and after morning and evening prayer; and also before, and after sermons; and moreover in Private Houses for their godly Solace and Comfort; laying apart all ungodly songs and ballads, which tend only to the Nourishing of Vice and corrupting of Youth, (pages 55). Such are the Books contained in this volume; but before entering upon a brief consideration of the books themselves, I must give a little notice to the technical construction of the volume itself. It is a Royal Folio, 10x16, inches in size; containing 1267 pages; it is bound in full brown calf (the binding is the original one of 1715) and beautifully embossed; the covers bevelled *upon the inside;* with ten impressed corner pieces, and centres; it had originally two brass clasps; but these are now gone; and the book weighs fourteen (14) pounds. The date of the King James Version of the Bible, is 1611. It is the version now used by Protestants. The publication of the King James Version, led at once to the publication of a special version for the use only of the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, under the Pope at Rome. This Roman Catholic version, was hurried through a printers hand in 1609; now known as the *Douay* version; Doway or Douay is the name of the place where the book was printed, this by way of interlude. I come now to a few brief notes, concerning the contents, and some changes, in the structure of the five books mentioned. First. The Book of Common Prayer. The earliest construction, and authorization of this book, was by Edward the First, A. D. 1272-1307. It was re-constructed, and again re-authorized by Edward the Second A. D. 1307-1327. It then became practically dormant, until the reign of Edward the Sixth, in 1549. It was again re-constructed, in that year and author-

ized by that King. But the reign of Edward the Sixth, ended in July, 1553, and Mary became Queen. She at once knocked the Book of Common Prayer, out of England, and turned everything "pecuniarily" religious over to the Pope of Rome. The reign of Mary ended in November, 1558, and her "half" sister, Elizabeth became Queen. Elizabeth reconstructed and re-authorized the Book of Common Prayer as we now see it; and this volume which I have been describing, opens with this heading, "An Act for the uniformity of Common Prayer, and Service of the Church, and administration of the Sacraments, Primo Eliz." which means that the Common Prayer Book came into authorized use between the 17th November, 1558, and the 16th November, 1559, and it was remained practically as it was constituted under Elizabeth; during the 14th year of Charles the Second, 30th January, 1662, and 29th January, 1663. An Act was enacted touching the following matter: "An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayer, and Administration of Sacraments and Other Rites and Ceremonies; and for establishing the power of making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of England. There are many verbal changes. I will give one specimen. In the section "Prayers and Thanksgivings upon several occasions." the seventh Prayer has this heading in the Royal Folio of 1715." In the *Ember Weeks* to be used every day for those that are to be admitted into Holy Orders." This heading reads now 'For those who are to be admitted into Holy Orders. To be used in the weeks preceding the stated times of Ordination. That is what the word 'Ember,' used to mean. A number of Prayers have ceased to be used and are now not in the Books of Common Prayer. "Prayer with Thanksgiving to be used yearly upon the Fifth of November, for the happy deliverence of the King; and the three Estates of the Realm from the most traitorous and bloody intended by massacre by gunpowder. Again, "Form of Common Prayer to be used yearly upon the XXX Day of January, being the day of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First" Again, "Form of Prayer with

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Thanksgiving to be used yearly upon the xxix Day of May; being the Day of his Birth, and happy return to his Kingdom." This refers to Charles the Second. All these are in the Royal Folio of 1715. These prayers are simply diabolical. They begin with giving direction to God, as to how he shall act, and end with this scandalous stuff, "Grant we beseech thee, Almighty that our Sovereign Lord, the King whom thou didst this day happily bring home and restore to us,, may be a mighty Protector of his People, a religious Defender of thy sacred Faith and of thy holy Church among us, a Glorious Conqueror over all his enemies, a gracious Governor with all his subjects, and *a happy Father of many children to rule this Nation by Succession in all* Ages. (Royal Folio, 1715, p. 91). "His private life was characterized by great profligacy; he had a large number of mistresses, and no less than twelve illegitimate children." Not one succeeded to the throne. (Dict. Eng. Hist p. 252.) There are no hymns, but the Psalms of David, are in the ancient book, just as they are in the modern book. I come now to the Bible.

This Bible, is the King James translation, ,of 1611, which is more or less known, to all of us, who are Protestants. The title reads "By His Majesties Special Command appointed to be read in Churches." (Royal Folio, p. 1.) There is first a paper with the heading "The Translators to the Reader." There were forty-seven (47) translators. Then follows a brief table of the interpretations of the proper names chiefly in the Old Testament," which is followed by a table of the principal things that are contained in the Bible after the order of the Alphabet." These tables are curiosities of construction. But the most interesting thing is the "Translators to the Reader." I will reproduce one paragraph, which treats of putting the Bible into the "Mother Tongue" of the People. "Now the Church of Rome would seem at the length to bear a motherly affection towards her children, and to allow them

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the scriptures in the Mother Tongue; but indeed it is a gift, not deserving to be called a gift, an unprofitable Gift. They, (the people) must first get a license in writing before they may use them, (the scriptures); and to get that they must approve themselves to their Confessor, that is, to be such as are, if not frozen in the Dregs, yet sowered with the leaven of their superstition. Howbeit it seemed too much to Clement the Eighth, that there should be any license granted to have them in the vulgar tongue, therefore he overruleth, and frustrateth the grant of Pius the Fourth. So much are they (the Church of Rome) afraid of the Light of the Scriptures, that they will not trust the People with it; no, not as it is set forth by their own sworn men; no, not with the License of their own Bishops and Inquisitors. Yea, so unwilling are they to communicate the scriptures to the People's understanding, in any sort, that are not ashamed to confess, that we forced them to translate it into English against their wills." (The Royal Folio, p. 4.) This preliminary paper, by the Translators is practically unknown to modern generations, for it has for a century been omitted. Another interesting feature of the Book is the Maps inserted in the Old and the New, Testament. These are actual curiosities. Among those in the Old Testament are "The Earth and after the Flood it is divided among the Sons of Noah." Another, is a map of "Paradise, or the Garden of Eden with the countries circumjacent inhabited by the Patriarchs." Another, is Israel's Perigrination, on the Forty Years Travels of the Children of Israel out of Egypt, through the Red Sea." The picture of this path is unique. Another, ,is a map of Jerusalem all the Religious buildings (their elevations) on the streets where they stood. Another is Canaan, the Land of Promise *possessed* by the children of Israel, and travelled through by Our Saviour Jesus Christ and his Apostles." The New Testament map, is of the "Travels of St. Paul and the other Apostles; or a Geographical Description of those Lands and Countries wherein the Gospel of Christ was first *propagated*." There are hundreds of curious names now utterly unknown. The "Black Sea" as we know it., was Pontus Exuinus, also Mare Maggiore, also Mare Nigrum. These maps were "newly translated,' or "'newly corrected" by Joseph Moxon. Around them are many curious pictures. Two of the maps of the countries B. C. 2000, or 3000, years before Jesus Christ was ever heard of, have pictures of great interest. One is literally a man of full grown, with a good "head of hair," emerging out of the side of a figure lying on the ground; it is the "construction of Eve. There is another strange idea pictured; it is the "*Apostles being filled with the Holy Ghost*." Nine men, and two women compose the picture of the *Apostles being filled;* a good sized stream flowing near the head and throat of each holy individual male, and female. Hitherto I conceived the Holy Ghost to be like the Human Soul intangible. I had never supposed that I could swallow a Human Soul, nor a Holy Ghost. While making these studies I have learned more concerning the mental strength of Queen Elizabeth, when she became Queen, than I ever knew before; and today I have only admiration for her splendid intellectual qualities. My friend who owns this most interesting Royal Folio, is Jeffrey Hazard, Esq of this city.

PRINT IT IN LETTERS OF GOLD

The following letter written by Ex-Gov. Garvin was printed in the Sunday *Tribune* of the 14th inst. I print it for preservation. In the *Tribune*, it has life for only a day; in BOOK NOTES it will be preserved, and read by students for ages to come, for BOOK NOTES is bound and preserved in the greatest libraries in this country.

Assassination of Public Officials.

To the Editor of the Sunday Tribune:

The attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor affords much food for thought. That three Presidents of the United States and a Mayor of our chief city should thus be assaulted within less than half a century seems extraordinary.

It is scarcely necessary to say that no excuse can be offered for thus murdering the Executives of a free people. The argument which has been advanced by the Nihilists of Russia does not apply in this republic.

It is, however, proper to inquire whether there is any underlying cause, or causes, which tend to promote in this country violence toward those in authority.

The assassin of Lincoln was one of a band of conspirators. It was a product of the Civil War, and, granting that the conflict between the North and the South was inevitable, there seems to be no social responsibility for that crime.

But how is it with the other three instances? Widespread and bitter discontent, a deep sense of wrong and injustice has long existed in the United States and is augmenting year by year. Such a spirit, felt by millions of people, furnishes a soil from which the assassin may develop.

The murderer of Garfield was a disappointed office-seeker; of McKinley, a supposed Anarchist without known personal motive; the would-be assassin of Gaynor, a discharged employe, seemingly worthless and drunken.

Perhaps all three were insane. Certainly they were ignorant, in want, and deeply dissatisfied with their condition in life.

If they and millions of other citizens are deprived of reasonable comforts, of education, of recreation, of a decent income, by unjust laws is it so very strange that now and then in an unbalanced mind a purpose of revenge should spring up?

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

The workers consisting of a large majority of our population, get less than half of the income which is their due. Without knowing why or how, they feel that their hard earnings go to make up the swollen and overgrown fortunes of a few of their fellow-citizens. As a result, in increasing numbers, they either despair and abandon work or commit suicide, or else they become reckless parasites upon society, as habitual criminals, or as momentary assailants of the one deemed not responsible for their misery.

Such discontent and hatred will continue and augment so long as our laws confer special privileges instead of doing justice.

The only monopoly in our country should be the Government. All private monopoly should be taxed out of existence, which means that the annual value of all land should be taken for public purposes. The chief of these monoply values are city lots, mines, water-power, wharves, forests, and franchises such as railroads' pipe lines, street railways and other public utilities.

The removal of excessive discontent by repealing unjust laws and enacting righteous ones in their stead will, I believe render assassinations far less frequent.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN.

Lonsdale, Aug. 11.

The Swan Point Corporation, is working rpon the City Council, to obtain the lands which form what is known as the Swan Point Road. If obtained for nothing the Corporation, will be able to sell them for graves from more than $700,000. There are too many concerns holding Burial Grounds, *on which no taxes are laid*, who are money lenders now existing.

The dying out of Consumption, made it necessary to give the disease a new name and Tuberculosis came into use. Then followed, "Pellagra;" and "Appendicitis;" and "Hook Worms;" and Necropsis; and Poliomyelitis; and Intussusception; and Beriberi, or Kakke; and Dermatitis Schambergi; and I do not remember how many more. Diphtheria has been given Eighty different new names since it was said to have been FIRST discovered.

I have long believed that Alderman W. K. Reynolds politically *talked* one way and *acted* another. His work concerning the infernal railroad crossings in Providence, known as Olneyville, but first known as Goatam, meaning Gotham; is conclusive proof of the truth of what I have believed. Reynolds does not represent the People of Providence. Consult both the Providence *Journal* and the Providence *Tribune*, August 5th, 1910, for the *facts*.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Pope of Rome has for a thousand years interfered with the Civil Governments of England, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal. The hour has struck and the Pope of Rome can no longer exercise civil power in those countries. But in these United States the Pope is still at work. In 1898, the Roman Catholic agents of the Pope used every effort to stop President Roosevelt from selecting John Hay, to be Secretary of State; now they are insisting upon a division of the School Funds here in Rhode Island; and separate buildings in which the poor can be, and are taken care of, by the State. Such work cannot be done in these lands. Here is the latest from Spain.

"Senor Canalejas announces that he does not propose to abuse the power confided in him, but that he will use it firmly and resolutely to establish a preponderance of civil power.

It is his intention to have a law passed insuring neutral official education not hostile or favorable to any creed or philosophy, but free from any dogma. He insists that the policy of the Government is not directed against the religious Orders, but he would have them pay taxes, from which they were exempted by Conservative Governments,, and would have the number of Orders reduced.

"If I cannot reduce the number of Orders by an agreement with the Vatican I will by law," he declares."

Soul Liberty is coming the wide world over. Men are awakening, only women are now asleep. The constitution of the United States, has this clause, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." The Constitution of Rhode Island has this, "No man shall be compelled to frequent, or to support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever. "Nor enforced, restrained, molested, nor burdened in his body or goods." This hits the Roman Catholic Schools as they now exist here. Are we in Rhode Island about to be forced to do, with schools, what Spain has just destroyed?

When we remember that the drawing of Human blood, from a man, to give the man Health; or the refusing a sick man to drink water because it may cause Death it makes us think that a real "Medical" practice ought to be developed.

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The *Tribune* printed this interesting Heading within a week

THE LAZY HEN MAKES
EGGS EXPENSIVE.

Decrease in Receipts Has Caused Price to Jump This Week to 42 Cents a Dozen.

It was but a short time since the New York despatches contained a report of an Examination Official in that city, stating that in the cold storageware houses of that city are hidden 2,234,000 cases of Eggs; each case containing 34 dozen; or 408 eggs; making a total of 911,472,000.

The Republican Tariff won't Dingle nor Dangle much longer in these *"United"* States. We've all *got* Rich and shall suffer *Pain.*

NOTICE.

All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Sec'y, Washington, D. C.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910. Vol 27 No. 18.

LIBERTY; THAT SACRED NAME.
A Hitherto Unpublished Paper Written by Stephen Hopkins in 1767.

This manuscript purports being a copy from the original, in the handwriting of Governor Hopkins, found among his papers some time ago; copied, this 29th of 12th. mo. 1823 by Moses Brown. It is in Moses Brown's hand, who states that it was wr'tten when Politics run to great excess in this State, as a check to its continuance in about 1767. Samuel G. Arnold has handled the question of Ward, and Hopkins, in the politics of 1755-1765 (History of R. I., v. 2 p. 273 *et seq.* but he failed to find this essay. John R. Bartlett, when preparing a volume of the Rhode Island Colonial Record (v. 6.) for publishing (pp. 548-553) reprinted from the Newport *Mercury* several articles which when properly understood, throw much light upon the subject. But this essay is sot mentioned. Later than either, and far more thorough, and valuable, is the work, STEPHEN HOPKINS, a RHODE ISLAND STATESMAN—a STUDY in the POLITICAL HISTORY of the 18th CENTURY." (R. I. Hist. Tracts, 1st Sec. No. 19, two parts, 1884.) William E. Foster is the author. Mr. Foster has elaborately handled the Ward and Hopkins affair; and has reached a conclusion that "His (Stephen Hopkins's) judgment in this case was clearly at fault." (R. I. Hist. Tract, 1st Sec. No. 19. Pt, 2, p. 27.) I do not agree with the conclusion which Mr. Foster reached; but beyond all I do not think the cause of this great controversy has ever been fairly stated. I am going to consider it, but first I now print for the first time, the fine paper on

LIBERTY by STEPHEN HOPKINS.

Liberty! That sacred name, by which every blessing is understood: that glorious incomprehensible something, for which Patriots and Heroes of Antiquity drew the unconquorable sword; their poets and oratory employed the utmost force of words, displayd inimitable dignity of sentiment, and taught all the various beauties of composition. The same great name so revered, honored, adored in old times, is still in the mouth of every man. All talk of the common Liberty with seeming concern, every one speaks of the Blessings of Freedom with looks of anxiety, yet when we draw aside the Vale of of Words and profession, when we attend to what is done, not to what is said then shall we find, in the present age in our own country Liberty, is only a cant term of Faction, and Freedom of Speaking and acting used only to serve private interest and a party, what else can be the cause of our unhappy dispiety? What other reason for the continual strugle for superiority and office? What other motive for the flood of calumny, and reproach cast on each other? Behold the leading men meeting in cabals, and from thence dispersing themselves to their several quarters to delude and deceive the people. The people are call'd together in tipling houses, their business neglected, their morrals corrupted, themselves deluded, some promised offices for which they are unfit, and those who have disputes with

their neighbors, are assured of their cases, whether they be right or wrong, those with whom these arts will not prevail, are tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, and offerd as Bribe to falsify their oaths and betray their country. By these scandalous practices elections are carried, and officers appointed. The officer that in this manner obtains his place whether otherwise a good man or not, makes little difference, for put in by a party he must do what they order, without being permitted to examin the rectitude even of his own actions. The unhappy mallady runs through the whole Constitution, men in authority are not revered, and therefore loose all power to do good; the courts of Judiecature catch the infection and the Sacred Balance of justice does not hang even, all complain of the present administration, all cry out the times are hard and are heard to wish they might grow better, complaints are weak, wishes are idle, crys are vain, even prayers will be ineffectual if we do not universally mend, but no friend, no patriot will step in and save the Commonwealth from ruin. Will no good Samaritan come by and pour in the Wine and Ayl into the bleeding wounds of his country? No, though the Almighty in his infinite mercy provided a mediator for saving the sinfull morral world, he hath promised no such redemption for the Political One. There the soul that sins shall surely die. In Politicks simply considerd as such, he that ceases to do evil and learns to do well shall find favour.—Permit me therefore to remind my countrymen of the Blood, the Sufferings, the hardships and labor of their ancestors in purchasing the Liberty, the Freedom, the unequalled privaledges they might peaceably enjoy. How can they answer it to their posterity of morrals and transmit them with they do not possess those inestimable blessings with greatfull hearts, with purity of morrals and transmit them fith safety to the next generation. But what end is aimed at by all this, when shall we have done with this rapsody of words? Nothing is desired but that every man in the community may act up too the dignity of his own propper character. Let every freman carefully con-

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sider the particular duty allotted to him as such by the Constitution, let him give his suffrage agreeable to his oath, with candour, for the person he sinseerly thinks best qualified; let him shun the man who speaks to him for, or persuade him, how to vote. Let him despise the man who offers him an office, and kick the sorded wretch, that would give him a bribe. Let him think it his duty to give his vote according to his conscience, and not depend on others to his duty for him. Let him know that as duty is not local, so neither is capasity or fitness for office, confind to this or that Town, or place. Those by such means made officers and magistrates, I would humbly intreat, to consider, that a Burden, not a Benefit, is given them that it is come to their turn to save the Commonwealth, not themselves. That tis a great honour to be esteemed, capable and to be really worthy of serving their country; that their own discreet examplary behaviour, is their chiefest and best authority to do good in their office, that tis vain to command others, to practice what we ourselves omit or to abstain from what they see us do, that all who apply to them as officers, do it with decency; asking, not commanding, that where moderation and example are insufficient, to suppress vice, Let power be used even to its utmost severity, if necessary. And above all, that justice be in all cases and under all circumstances, equally, impartially, and expeditiously administered. Finally permit me to beg of all, in all conditions, both high and low to seriously think and be firmly persuaded that it is absolutely impossible to care or even mind, the unhappy and meloncholly condition of the poor divided, and enervated commonwealth, unless he himself with honor, with integrity, with diligence, with honest circumspection, maintain the post, Divine Providence has places him in, and execute the part of duty alotted to him to perform, by the Constitution itself, and by the good laws subsisting in it. When this is done as it ought to be by all, we shall be the most happy people under the whole Heavens. He that doth not thus conduct himself hath no

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right to find fault, with any administration, or ever complain, the times are hard.

Moses Brown states, that "on the 28th of October," 1767, Stephen Hopkins (then Governor) "wrote the General Assembly and among other he mentioned the subject (of political corruption) in the following Terms." "Thirdly I must mention the Dissentions, Strifes, and party disputes that have so long divided and Harassed this Unhappy Colony, and desire you to Find Out some method to heal our breaches, prevent AnnaMosities and introduce peace and Harmony and Consequently happiness Among the people. In Order to do this I am willing and ready, and freely offer to Resign and give up the Office that I Sustain (which was Governor) and do any and every other thing in my power that may any way contribute toward so desirable an End as the Peace of the Colony. Neither do I believe this to be a Business unbecoming the Dignity of the General Assembly, but that by care and wisdom assisted by the sober and well meaning part of the people Peace may be Restored to the Colony, Authority to its Majistrates and harmony among the Inhabitants.

STEPHEN HOPKINS.

Moses Brown then writes, "Accordingly after much labour of him and his friends the Two parties United in choosing a Third person for Governor, and by a Division of Officers Peace was settled in the State, and Party much subsided; which are not sent with any View of Publishing, but to convey a just idea of the character of the Governor."

I have examined the original manuscript Journals of both the Senate, and House, of the General Assembly, and find no mention of this letter written by Goevrnor Hopkins. Brown mentions the date as being the 28th of October, 1767. There was an October Session held at South Kingstown, on the "Last Wednesday in October, 1767.' The last Wednesday," was the 28th; but the records contains no reference to this work But there is abundant evidence outside of these Records; and we must not forget that one of the Ward family, was the Recorder. In truth, these Wards held the position of Secretary of State from 1714 to 1797, both years included; with the exception of the year 1733 to 1746. The office was in their hands covering the time covered by "the Ward and Hopkins Controversy," as it is now called; and the paper which is herein printed for the first time was written by Stephen Hopkins "LIBERTY, THAT SACRED NAME." Hopkins wrote it immediately following the climax of the momentous political struggle. Arnold, in his History of Rhode Island has written the "History," and it is "His—story" which has been followed by all writers since his time. But Arnold's history was wrenched, and twisted from the straight and narrow path of truth, wholly in the Ward interest. I have covered the case anew, but it is far too el borate to be included in this article It must be held for a succeeding issue of Book Notes.

In 1885, or thereabouts, men formed here in Providence an Association to set forth the necessity of the "Single Tax" for the protection of Human Rights. The following was its Preamble:

The Earth and Man are creations of the same Creator. In the nature of things the ownership of the Earth cannot vest in man, as an individual. He can possess the Earth only in its use, and this possession is with his inalienable. The system of individual ownership of the Earth has resulted in producing an unendurable condition of misery and poverty among men; believing that this misery and poverty can be relieved by some change in the system of taxation, whereby the entire tax can be laid equitably upon the land, and that personal property of every kind, the entire crea-

tions of man, should be exempted from taxation; and believing that by such process the best use of the earth would inevitably fall to the use of those best able to use it; we form an Association for the advancement of such ideas by the rame of the Rhode Island Single Tax Association.

The greatest violation of public deceny was the setting up of a humbug Statue, to Esek Hopkins, who had been nothing but a disgrace to the State, and the Nation and Now it is proposed to set up a monument to Lt. Col Henry H. Young, who was an Aide de Camp, ,to Gen. Sheridan for a brief time. I knew Henry Young well; he was a sort of bookkeeper in Lippitt & Martin's Dry Good shop. As a warrior, he was nothing, never having commanded in a single battle. He was merely a "Scout." Are you going to set up monuments to "Scouts."

The *Century* has for some time printed contributions treating on some phase of the religious life in modern times. In the September number there appears an exceptionally important contribution from the pen of the Rev. Samuel McComb, D. D., Dr. Elwood Worcester's associate in the Emmanuel Movement, on "The New Belief in Prayer." Dr. McComb declares that "we are witnessing at the present time a resurgence of faith in prayer," and from this viewpoint he collates the various recent discoveries in psychology, showing that, in their final analysis, they afford a solid basis for this "supreme act of man's faith." His article is essentially practical in its aim, and should be inspiring for those who would find in science a corroboration of religious belief.

In this same number, are two articles relating of the work of Mayor Gaynor, as Mayor of New York. In one, Mr. Gaynor tells the complex problems of the City Government which confronted him. In the other article Mr. James Creelman shows "what has been saved and gained in New York in the first six months of Mayor Gaynor's administration." Mr. Creelman's showing is an altogether surprising one, and reveals a masterly suppression of graft and an economy of millions of dollars, in a city spending more than $200,000,000 a year.

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

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The Springfield *Republican* one of the best newspapers in this country, gave to me this fine mention not long ago. The editor was noticing the great gifts to great libraries and used this language.

"This shows an enormous increase in the appreciatios of libraries as a means of education, and also as a way to preserve the names of the givers, for it is a good line in which to be remembered," and then continues, "Among the gifts of books there is none more worthy of note than the great collection of 10,000 volumes of Rhode Island History made by Sidney S. Rider, the one literary man of the State for many years who has done invaluable service in securing and preserving the records of the past, and who has by his independent and vigorous periodical, BOOK NOTES, these many years upheld the standard of character, not merely in literature, but in public spirit. Mr. Rider's own writings ought to form an important part of these collections."

The Rhode Island Egg swindle ought to be exposed, stopped, and punished by imprisonment. Loads of Eggs, sold as Rhode Island Fresh Laid, came straight from the Cold Storage, where only God, and the Devils who own them, know their age.

The *Journal* of the 17th inst. gives a record of the Brayton Republican visitors, and an account of what the Representatives, not of the People, but of certain political scoundrels, and it said this "For the first time, so fas as is knows the Rhode Island General Assembly met for a summer session at noon." Why did not the editor ask me. There was an August session, in 1862, and in 1861. But neither were so utterly corrupt, as this one now sitting promises to be, in robbing the People.

When Providence was first planted the young Indians of both sexes were absolutely naked. But it was not long before modesty was born. It seems incredible that with the incoming of people from one of the most cizilized of European countries, in 1910, they have resurrected the nakedness of the Indians of 1636. I often see the children of these new comers running stark naked all over the streets, the matter of sex has no influence.

I overheard not long ago, in a private house, a brief little discussion concerning the *Unearned Increment*. The talk was the merest nonsense; but the subject is immense. We have here the case of the National Exchange Bank the greatest illustration in Rhode Island. of the Unearned Increment. It has never been told; but it ought to be told for it is an Eye Opener.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

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SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following clipping sent to me by the publisher is seventy years behind the present age.

"There is a growing feeling that the Bible especially the Old Testament, should be studied as literature in the schools. Indeed the College Entrance Requirements Board has recently included among the prescribed works the narrative portions of the Old Testament. To meet this requirement a volume has been prepared by Arthur B. Sheffield, formerly of the editorial staff of "Webster's International Dictionary." The editor has followed in the main the language of the King James version and has separated out and set in connected order the narrative portions of the Old Testament with some illuminating footnotes. A most interesting feature of the book is the illustrations, many of which reveal the results of recent excavations. This edition is to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

The "growing feeling," to-day, is directly contrary to what is said. The Bible is no more fit to be studied in schools than Fludd's Mosaical Philosophy, published in London, 1659. The publishers say that the "Foot notes are Illuminating;" worse still that "the most interesting feature of the book, is the illustrations." Such stuff might have passed, like blood-letting, fifty years ago, but now its day has passed and it is doomed

---

If it is money they are after they are barking up the wrong tree.

The latest form of individual drawing upon the State Treasury is that of *"Commissioners."* These Commissioners are largely leeches upon the taxpayers of Rhode Island through the State Treasurer.

It is money they are after.

They devise new names for Diseases; use the newspapers to "scatter" the names; asd to "scatter" the cases, and d-e-a-t-h-s; in order to scare the people, and get 5000 or 10,000 dollars appropriated to discover, and *invest*-igate. It is money they are after.

The Honorable Mr. Jennings has been making a speech to the inhabitants of the "Village" of Edgewood arousing the ignorant rabble to arouse itself to pre-

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How Stephen Hopkins Destroyed a Century of Political Rottenness in Rhode Island, 1755-1767.

Arnold, in his History of Rhode Island gave many pages to a subject which he styled "The Ward and Hopkins Controversy." This "Controversy" covered the years 1755-1767. It was entirely Political. The parties named by Arnold, were Samuel Ward, then of Newport County, and Stephen Hopkins of Providence County. Ward was a young man, a member of a family which had been "political" in the Newport County for three quarters of a century. There was living in New York City, at the time Arnold wrote his book, a grandson of the Samuel Ward above referred to; he was a man of some wealth, and prominent in "Society;" and it was in the interest of these Wards that Arnold wrote. To this end, Arnold suppressed the truth; for it cannot be shown that he did not know the truth. He neither stated the facts nor the results. I will write the History of the affair, "trimming" for no man alive or dead. The time I have given; next comes the cause, and I will give first what Arnold gives as the cause. Ward was thirty years of age; Hopkins was nearing fifty years. Hopkins describes Ward, as "so young a man, without knowledge, or experience in the affairs of the Colony" (Letter April 17, 1758, Narr. Hist. Reg. v. 2, p. 111.) Mr. Arnold, thus began. "This was to a great extent a merely personal issue between rival candidates in 1755, (Arnold's Hist. R. I. 2. p. 192). Again, "The controversy between Samuel Ward, and Stephen Hopkins progressed beyond the limits of political differences and became a bitter personal contest." (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 206:) Again, "It combined most of the great topics, that had ever before divided the public mind; questions of peace, or war; hard money, or paper, were blended with personal preferences, etc. (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2. p. 192). All this is sheer nonsense; the controversy was in no sense a personal quarrel between Ward, and Hopkins The fundamental cause of it was the corrupt use of the system of voting by Proxy. This manner of voting was introduced in 1647, at the time of the connection of a Colonial Government under the first charter. All elections of Colonial officers took place at Newport. It took both time, and money, for Providence County freemen to travel from thirty to fifty miles, to cast a vote; and this too, at a time of the year, when their labor was most needed on their farms. This condition brought proxy votes into use. It continued until the second charter was put in force in 1664, without reference to the People. Proxy voting was one of the first things established under the second charter; and its corruption began at once under Benedict Arnold. Arnold controlled them until his death in 1678. Early in 1679, all Proxy votes were paced by a law into the possession of Thomas Ward. This man was the father of Richard Ward; who was the father of Thomas Ward who became Secretary of the Colony in 1747; he was also the father of Samuel

Ward, the political antagonist of Stephen Hopkins; and he was the father of Henry Ward, who became Secretary in 1760, and held the office thirty-seven years. He was charged by William Goddard with altering the laws after enactment; and of holding laws from promulgation. (Providence Gazette, 18 August. 1764.) Richard Ward, was made Secretary, or Recorder in 1714; he had recently passed the legal age. These Wards had held and managed the proxies for all those years, with no real break. The second fundamental cause was the growth of population in the County known as, Providence County. I will show this growth.

Year.	Newport County.	Prov. County.
1708	3245	1446
1730	6664	3916
1748	11092	7142
1755	12284	10947
1774	15928	19233

We have no census for 1767; but it is clear that the number of freemen in the two sections were politically equal. Newport had held all power for one hundred and twenty-five years. From the year 1647, until 1768, there had been forty-three (43) Governors. Of that number, thirty-two (32) had come from Aquidnec Island. The times covered was about one hundred and seventeen years. Of this period, Newport men had held the Governorship, about ninety years; and Providence County men, twenty-seven years. The rotten frauds in proxy voting which had developed under this Newport control, seems incredible; but it is nevertheless true. Gov. William Greene, died in March, 1758 in office. He was a brother-in-law to Samuel Ward. The General Assembly met on the 13th March, and elected Stephen Hopkins, to the Governorship. (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 6, p. 123.) The time covered by this election was from March 13th, to the first Wednesday in May, following, on which day his successor, was to be elected by the Freemen. Secretary, Samuel Ward, wrote a pamphlet denunciatory of Mr. Hopkins, which was secretly printed at Worcester, in the Massachusetts Colony. This was in April, 1758. Ward's purpose was to defeat the election of Hopkins by the Free-

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men. This became known to Hopkins about the 17th April, 1758, and he at once wrote, and circulated a letter, in which he denounced Ward's work as being "a most malicious, scandalous and false pamphlet." (Narr. Hist. Gen. Reg. v. 2, p. 110.) Ward failed to defeat Hopkins, who was reelected on the first Wednesday in May, 1758, by the Freemen.

The Rhode Island Colonial Records, (v. 6, p. 548) has a paper entitled, "Review of the Politics of Rhode Island for the last Ten Years." There is no date given; but the Ten Years referred to mean 1758-1768. It was prepared by John R. Bartlett, the editor of these Records, and taken as he states, from the Newport Mercury. But it is a deliberate fraud; it omits all of the facts done by Ward, at this 1758 election. It was written, in the interest of Ward, who, it states "was the candidate of the Aristocracy, at the head of which stood Newport" and against Hopkins, who was warmly supported by the democracy, at the head of which stood the town of Providence." (Col. Rec. 6, 549). This article is indexed by Bartlett, in this volume, under "Ward, Samuel, History of Political Controversy with Governor Hopkins." From a historic standpoint, it is utter rot. Arnold says, under the date, January 1, 1761. At this session Gov. Hopkins offered to the members in their private capacity, to withdraw his name from the political canvass, for the peace of the Colony, provided Mr. Ward would do the same." ...."Ward replied the next day, January 2, stating his reasons for opposing Hopkins; and leaving the subject in the hands of the Freemen." (Arnold's Hist. R. I. v. 2, p. 226.) There was no January session of the General Assembly in the year 1761. Hopkins was then Governor, holding the position from March 13, 1758, to May 7th, 1762; he held the position for the political years 1758-9; 1759-60; 1760-1; 1761-2, every year being elected by the freemen; and this too, while Ward had circulated his scandalous pamphlet. It was concerning the election in May 1760, that Gov. Hopkins wrote the interesting letter concerning proxy voting. It was writ-

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ten to Beriah Brown of North Kingstown, from Providence April 23d, 1760. Sir: The designs and secret attacks of my enemies this year have been so uncommon, that altho by the best accounts that can be had I am 200 ahead in the proxies, yet I am determined not to depend on that majority only, but to procure as many Friends as I can to go to the Election (at Newport) and vote for me there. For which Purpose I must desire you to make as many Friends as you can, in your town and neighborhood *to go* to the Election. I will pay all expenses on their way out and Home, and at Newport, and I will also pay such messengers as you can find it needful to employ to procure the people to muster." (Narr. Hist. Register v. 2, p. 111.)

Governor Hopkins made to Governor Ward repeated propositions to withdraw from these contests, every one of which Gov. Ward declined. Notwithstanding these constant denials, both Arnold, and Bartlett have told about Gov Ward's propositions to resign. The last of these propositions came from Gov. Hopkins, March 13th, 1767; Gov. Ward's refusal is contained in a letter to Gov. Hopkins, written 25th March, 1767. I must return a moment to the election of 1762. Arnold says Party spirit rose very high; hostility between town and country acquired fresh stimulus from the Report, of a Committee to ascertain the value of ratable (taxable) estates, which was made *at the recent session.*" (Hist. R. I. v. 2, p. 234.) The preceding sessions were in February, 1762; in October, 1761, (two sessions); in September, 1761; and in June, 1761. There is no mention in the schedules of these sessions of any Report, or Inquiry, as they are printed in the Rhode Island Colonial Records. But in the June session, 1761, Acts and Resolves a Statute is printed (page 33), with this title, "An Act for inquiring into the value of Ratable Estates in order that a just proportion of the Rates and Taxes may be levied." Observe that Arnold's reference, was dated March 23, 1762. About one month before the memorable election of May, 1762. This statute contains no reference to the word "proxy, nor proxies." But it was a great gain to the Hopkins party in its work of reform. There had long been gathering a general condemnation of the way in which proxy votes were gathered, and used. The House of Magistrates, now the Senate, suggested "rules to be observed for a general *scrutiny* of the votes delivered for general officers." on the 12th May, 1761. The House of Deputies refused the proposition and asked for a Grand Committee. A second proposition followed, and was again refused; an agreement followed which was unsatisfactory to both parties. In May 1762, came still greater trouble. On the 5th of May, the House of Deputies made this address: "To the House of Magistrates," this House requests the Hon'ble House to join this House in a Grand Com'tee for carrying on the General Election." The House of Magistrates, agreed, if the work was "*Agreeable to the established laws, and well known customs.*" On the same day, May 5th, 1762, the House of Deputies, replied, "This House thinks the above answer is not clear, and therefore desires to know whether the Upper House do agree to pass all votes during the General Election respecting their chusing a com-tee for counting the Proxies addmitting freemen, and scrutenizing the Proxies, in a Grand Com-tee, not as separate Houses." The House of Magistrates, scattered at once. Then came this closing act of the House of Deputies. "So many of the Upper House having withdrawn as that there is not a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, and several of those members who withdrew, being sent for, they refused to come into the House, and as the Proxies votes have been counted, and it appearing that there is a majority of *sixteen* votes in favor of Samuel Ward, Esq., for Gov-

ernor, and if he be not proclaimed before twelve o'clock this night, as it is now past ten, the Government is in danger of falling. It is therefore resolved by this House that the hon-ble Samuel Ward, Esq. be immediately proclaimed as Gov. of this Colony." (Journals of the House, in Manuscript, by Josias Lyndon. clk.) This incident is conclusive of three points, to wit, the utter rottenness of the political work of Ward; the growing knowledge of the people of this work; we must not forget that three generations, and more, seven men of the House of Magistrates, all Aristocrats, of Newport had held all powers, legal, judicial, and executive; and it took time to awaken, and educate them. The Secretary of the Colony, Thomas Ward and after 1760, Henry Ward, held the proxy votes in individual possession, as clerks of the House of Magistrates; and these votes were counted, when the Deputies could not be present and see th votes and the work done. It was for this that the Deputies stood strenuously for a Grand Committee; and that the House of Magistrates, would consent, "only when done," agreeable to established laws, and *well known customs.*" This extraordinary work resulted in the enactment of a law in September following 1762, changing radically the work of the Wards. The first clause admits the fraud with proxies, and the last clause apparently destroyed the work of the House of Magistrates, with proxies.

Extracts from the Act of September, 1762. "There is reason to suspect that several persons have heretofore been qualified in a fraudulent manner, and now do act as Freemen."

"For the better regulating the several Town Meetings to be held on the *Third Wednesday of April,* annually,—Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Moderator of each Town Meeting in this Colony, shall receive all the Proxies of the Freemen legally quaified, and *no other person shall receive any Proxis on that day.....*" The Town Clerk shall keep a fair register of the names of all persons who shall vote for General Officers *but so as not to examine* the votes of the Freemen, and *discover thereby for whom they voted.*'

"Whereas, the Upper House of Assembly" have some time heretofore claimed a negative voice in the admitting Freemen, receiving, or rejecting disputable votes, and in carrying on the General Election; which claim if allowed, might entirely destroy the Constitution of this Government, as it manifestly tends to perpetuating the Upper House, who are the Candidates, and at the same time would be possessed of a power to receive, or reject the votes of the Freemen, as might best answer the purposes of arbitrary power,—Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the admitting of Freemen, scrutinizing the votes, and the whole carrying on of the General Election and the choosing of all other officers, chosen by the General Assembly, shall be transacted by the General Assembly joined in a Grand Committee, and not in Separate Houses." (Acts and Resolves, General Assembly, R. I. September, 1762, p. 197.) The loopholes in this law are sufficiently large for a G. O. P. Elephant to walk through with trunk erect. Here is one. The moderator of each town could receive all proxy votes, on one day only in the year. Anybody could purchase proxys on any other day. Again, nobody under this law could discover how a proxy vote was used, or for whom they voted. Gov. Samuel Ward, then held the position of Governor; he and six men acting as the Upper House, "claimed a negative" on the action of the Deputies, as Arnold writes (p. 239. counted the proxies, secretly held by the Secretary of the Colony (Henry Ward), and counted Samuel Ward in as Governor. Four months later came the Statute of September, 1762. Arnold gives extracts, or citations from this Statute. (Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 239), and says "This Act was closely connected with the *political controversy* then raging in the Colony; the last clause was enacted in consequence of the con-

duct of the Upper House at the spring election, *upon the question of the admission of freemen.*" The words here underscored are false; the real question, was one of fraudulent proxy voting. Again, Arnold says, "The Assembly *being in Grand Committee* certain proxy vote were thrown out as being cast by unqualified persons." The words here underscored are false. The Deputies tried to get the Upper Hone into Grand Committee but could not. Then followed the midnight work of the Deputies, at last proclaiming Samuel Ward Governor by Sixteen votes, as I have shown herein. Arnold then says, "Whereupon the Governor, Samuel Ward and Assistants, (Upper House) *withdrew*", withdrew from what, there being no "Grand Committee" then in session. Again, "The Governor, and his Assistants withdrew, claimed a negative upon the proceedings of the Deputies, and received and counted the rejected votes which were for Ward." The Deputies had not seen these fradulent votes, all for Ward, and that was why they held that midnight session. Then, continues Arnold. "It was considered a high proceeding on the part of the Upper House (Arnold does not here mention Samuel Ward as being present) and had "a disastrous effect upon Ward at the ensuing election" (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 239.) Arnold has here admitted without knowing it the entire rascality of the Ward factions as I have shown it herein. The final end came with the election of Hopkins in May, 1767, and the enactment of the Digest of 1767, in which is a Statute utterly destructive of the work of the Wards in 1762. This statute is not to be found in any "Schedule," nor in any other book, than the Digest of 1767, (pages 78-87). I will give a few quotations, which may be compared with those above given....If any person shall put in a Proxy Vote for any General officer or Officers, or shall vote for any other officer in any town in this Colony, not being duly qualified according to this Act, such person so voting, or putting in his Proxy vote shall forfeit and pay as a Fine the sum of Twenty Pounds." (page 82). Again, "Town meetings in this Colony for choosing Deputies for the May Session, *and forproxing* for General Officers be held on the Third Wednesday in April annually; and or choosing Deputies for the October Session, on the last Tuesday in August, annually; and that no Proxies be put in on any other day than the aforementioned Third Wednesday in April." (page 83.) Again, "Whereas, it hath been found by long experience, that the Freemen going to Newport to put in their votes for General Officers at the Election is very injurious to the Intent and Public Weal of the Colony; and occasions a very great loss of time, at a season of the year when the labonr of the people is absolutely necessary for preparing the ground and planting the seed on which the product of the whole summer must depend; and as all the ends of voting for General Officers may be as lawfully attained by the Freemen putting in their proxy votes at the Town Meetings in their own town, appointed by law for that purpose; Therefore it is Enacted by the Authority aforesaid.—That every Freeman who shall be disposed to give his suffrage for the Election of General Officers in this Colony shall do it by putting in a Proxy-Vote in the Town Meeting in the town to which he belongs, on the Third Wednesday in April, agreeable to Law; and no Freeman shall be permitted to vote for General Officers at the General Election *held at Newport* on the First Wednesday in May, but such only as shall be members of the General Assembly; and further that every person newly admitted free of any Town shall be admitted to put in his Proxy-Vote for General Officers in the Town Meeting at his own Town, and such of them, as shall be admitted Freemen of this Colony, by the General Assembly, their Proxies shall be received and numbered at the General Election, and such as shall not be admitted free by the Assembly their Proxies shall be rejected and cast out." (page

83.) Again, the Moderator of each Town Meeting in this Colony *shall receive all the Proxies* of the Freemen legally qualified, and no other person shall receive any Proxies on that day." Again "The Freemen shall one by one, in their own proper persons deliver th ir proxies to the Moderator, who shall immediately cause the Town Clerk to enter and keep a Fair Register of the names of all persons who shall vote for General Officers." Arnold makes no mention of this statute in the Digest of 1767; nor does he inform us that Stephen Hopkins was one of the men who framed it. I will give one more quotation from Arnold. "At this election, (April 1767) the Hopkins party was re-instated by over four hundred majority, the largest that had been obtained on either side of the "*controversy.*" The strength of Hopkins lay in the North. In Providence, not a single vote was cast for his *opponent*, while Ward was strongest in Newport, where he polled three times as many as his *adversary.*" According to Arnold, Ward was an "opponent;" but Stephen Hopkins was an "adversary." Arnold tries to cover the fact that of the entire vote of Newport, Ward was given (or got possession of) two-thirds, and Hopkins received one-third; and in Providence Hopkins received every vote; Ward not one. Again, Arnold says, "The *entire* list of assistants otherwise called "The Upper House" consisting of ten men, was changed; the *political revolution was* complete; the Tax Act had destroyed the Ward Party," (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 273.) It was not the Tax Act that had destroyed the Ward Party; it was the rotten, fraudulent use of proxy votes which the Wards had used for three quarters of a century. Arnold at last discovered that it was not "a Ward and Hopkins Controversy" which had raged, but a Political Revolution; and further admits, that the "Upper House" had been packed for years by the Wards. (Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 281). The great work achieved by Stephen Hopkins was that he had smashed to utter destruction the rotten political corruption, that had existed here in Rhode Island for one hundred and twenty-five years, all of which developed at Newport, by the "Aristocrats" and was then smashed. The Revolution covered the years 1755-1767, twelve years. Of these years Hopkins had been elected nine times; and Ward

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three times; but one of Ward's, that of 1762, was won by fraudulent proxies, and Arnold admits it. I will return, a moment to the suit which Hopkins brought against Ward for malicious libel. Arnold says, "The case was tried in Worcester County, Mass., June 1757," (Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 515.) Again, Hopkins *commenced* his action on June 20, 1757, at the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester, Mass, tried in September. The case was continued; submitted to a reference; at the end of two years in 1759; was finally withdrawn; Hopkins paying the costs of the suit, 22 pounds, 13 shillings, 9 pence, for which execution was issued September, 1760, (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 20.) It is a fine instance of legal perspicuity. If Hopkins paid this sum in Rhode Island money, it cost him exactly $3.69. I must touch one more point. Arnold prints this note. "These proposals for peace, and many other valuable papers relating to the Ward and Hopkins controversy, and to other important periods in the History of the State were deposited a few years since (Arnold wrote this before 1860) in the office of the Secretary (of State) by Richard R. Ward of New York, a grandson of Gov. Samuel Ward." (Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 235.) Not one of these valuable papers can now be found in the possession of the State. John R. Bartlett held the position of Secretary of State, 1855-1872. Nobody connected with this office since Bartlett left it has ever seen a paper.

The newspapers of the present time are the greatest danger which now confronts men, in regaining their Human Rights, which have been wrenched away from them. The papers in many cases suppress the truth, with the purpose of splitting public opinions. Its operation will hoowever, end only in an *intensification* just as in 1861, an asset of twenty-five thousand millions of dollars, in slaves was wiped instantly out. Sitting on a fence, won't win the soil.

The reduction of the waste of paper in printing the Boston *Herald* is a real benfit to the owners of the paper, if anybody knows who the owners are, and to the people as well. It has shrunk from 48 pages to 24 pages, and the "rot" is just so much less.

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An Historical Account of Two Notable CORRUPTIONS of SCRIPTURE By Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

"One of the most remarkable theological productions of Sir Isaac Newton, is his *Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of the Scripture.*" (Ency Brit. 17, 448. These two Corruptions were—John c. 5. v. 7. "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one." Again—1 Timothy, c. 3, v. 16. "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness; God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of the Angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." Newton wrote the book in the epistolary form to a friend. This friend was John Locke. Newton sent the manuscript to Locke, in November, 1690, "requesting Locke to get it translated into French and published on the Continent; Locke copied the manuscript, and sent it to Le Clerc in April, 1691; in January, 1692, Le Clerc notified Locke of his intention to print the pamphlet in Latin." (Ency Brit. v. 17. p. 448.)

Sir Isaac Newton was at first, anxious for the publication of his work, but as the effect of his argument (developed) it was to deprive the Trinitarians of the passages in favor of the Trinity, he became alarmed at the probable consequences of such a step; and when Le Clerc announced his purpose to publish a Latin version of Newton's work, Newton at once entreated Le Clerc to stop the translation, for he (Newton) designed to suppress his work" (Ency Brit. v. 17) It was stopped. But sixty-two years later, in 1754, it was printed in London under the title "Two Letters from Sir Isaac Newton, to M. Le Clerc." Newton was not then living, having died in 1727. Le Clerc's edition of 1754, was "very imperfect and erroneous in many places." (Ency. Brit. 17. 448.) In 1785, Bishop Horsley, edited an edition of Newton's works, in huge 4to. volumes. One of the works, was this work on the "Corruptions of the Scripture." It was printed from Newton's manuscript. In 1830, it was reprinted in London. It is a beautifully printed 8 vo. pp. 96.

It is absolute destruction to the religious rock on which rests the Roman Catholic Church. Another thought arises from it to wit, the question being a comparison of the Biblical account of the construction of Adam; the construction of Eve; by ripping out a rib, from Adam, who had grown to manhood without ever seeing a woman; and the begetting of Jesus Christ, who is *one* with God. All are absolute violations of the Divine Law. On page 2, of this book Sir Isaac Newton uses this paragraph. "There cannot be a better service done to Truth than to purge it of things Spurious."

FALSE DATES ON SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS.

The October *Century* has (to me) a mighty interesting article with the heading above given. The article rests upon a volume containing nine ancient copies of Shakespeare's plays; *Fac simile* reproductions of the title pages of these nine quartos are given in the article. This most interesting book is one of the rarest in Marsden J. Perry's Library of Shakespeariana. I will reproduce the *Century's* description of the article.

"Of the thirty-seven plays usually ascribed to Shakespeare only sixteen were printed before his death in 1616, and these only in cheap quorto form without covers. A seventeenth play, "Othello," was published in quarto in 1622. The remaining twenty plays, more than half of Shakespeare's dramatic work, were printed for the first time in the bound folio of 1623. As no manuscript copy of any of these plays has come down to us, these quarto texts, faulty as they are and in many cases plainly unauthorized, constitute the only contemporary record we have of the dramatic writings of England's greatest poet. Of any one of these sixteen earlier Shakespeare quartos we may say that Shakespeare himself might have thumbed its pages; but we can say the same of no other text of a Shakespeare play. Some of these quartos were reprinted in several editions. The number of copies of any edition now in existence is very small, ranging from one, two, or three known examples to twenty-five or thirty. A defective or stained copy of the commoner quarto issues is worth not less than $500; if perfect, it will usually bring between $2,000 and $2,500. Clean and perfect copies of the rarer issues have brought as much as $10,000. Shakespeare quartos, next to Shakespeare first folios, are probably the highest priced books that come down to the market.

Yet some of these quartos are like some people, not what they pretend to be. Some of the dates upon their title pages are false dates, and for that reason some of the editions have wrongly been given precedence over other editions that really were earlier. Within

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four years the trustees of the Shakespeare Memorial library itself, at Stratford-on-Avon, desirous of acquiring play texts that were contemporary with Shakespeare, have purchased copies of "The Merchant of Venice" bearing the date 1600, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, and "King Lear," 1608, that were neither printed in those years, nor during the lifetime of Shakespeare, but some years after his death; and the proof that such is the case may be found upon the title pages of the copies purchased, where any one who will, may trace it out. Also, in America, Mr. Marsden J. Perry's recent acquisition of Shakespeare quartos includes not only these three plays, but also two others, "Sir John Oldcastle," falsely ascribed to Shakespeare, 1600, and "Henry V," 1608, that likewise were not printed in Shakespeares lifetime, but at least as late as 1619, as is demonstrable from their title pages. The only early Shakespeare quarto owned by the Congressional Library at Washington is a copy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" bearing the date 1600, but printed not earlier than 1619."

The article is written by William J. Neidig, an Instructor at the Wisconsin University. The matter of fixing a date of publication by the measurements of a page, and the printed lines upon it is new to me, and curious. The article is illustrated by eleven beautiful plates.

A beautiful child gave to me one Christmas, a beautiful calendar. When the days were ended, I laid them at rest, and in doing so I thought of the beautiful child. A calendar is a suggestion gift. The H. M. Caldwell Company of Boston, publish five varieties of these Artistic Calendars. These are their names: "Friendship Days; Cheerful Days; Happy Days; Loving Thoughts; and the Busy Man's." All are for the coming year, 1911. The artistic designs of each page, is different from every other page; and some beautiful, and thoughtful verses are given; or sometimes an epigram. Here is one: "Happiness, like Virtue, is acquired by Practice." Try it.

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In 1865, I was a young housekeeper, with a small family. Here are some of the prices which I was made to pay for the necessities of life:

Butter, 65c per pound.
Potatoes, $1.50 bushel.
Figs, 64c per pound.
Milk, 9c per quart.
Prunes, 30 per pound.
Sugar, (granulated) 33c per pound.
Crackers, 17c per pound.
Eggs, 50c per dozen.
Cheese, 26c per pound.
Starch, 17c per pound.
Oranges, $1.00 per dozen.
Nutmegs, $2.25 per pound.
Molasses, (N. O.) $1.20 per gallon.
Kerosene Oil, 24c per quart.
Raisins, 35c per pound.
Strawberries (in June) 35c per box.
"Gum Drops," 8c per pound.
Apples (in August), $2.00 per bushel.
Peaches (in August) $2.00 per peck.
Flour, 1-8 bbl., bag $2,28; a bbl. $16.50.
Lard, 34c per pound .
Gas (July, '66) $3.34 per thousand.
Coal, "Egg" in 1866, $10.00 per ton.

Many of these prices have fallen largely, and these declines may have been the cause of the immense swindles in weight, and measures, which have been exposed in New York city (and here in Providence), the Commissioner, Driscoll, states that these swindles by dealers have caused a loss to the people in that city of $30,000,000 of dollars annually. It is not long since I saw in the basement of the City Hall here in Providence six hundred (600) wooden measures taken from street peddlars here in Providence, every one a fraud. Within a week, Mr. Driscoll of New York city to make a raid upon the Fulton Market in that city, and seized every false *bushel* basket and every false barrel. Between five hundred, and six hundred were seized—This, all in *one* market; and all in actual use. The baskets legally were to hold 60 pounds; they held but 44 pounds each. The barrels legally were required to hold 172 pounds, they held but 124. Every buyer that day was swindled out of just 25 per cent of his money.

On the 22nd of September, 1862, the President of these United States of America, one Abraham Lincoln, issued a proclamation, under a law of Congress, which law was forced into existence by the silent force of public sentiment, the opening paragraph of which Proclamation reads: "On the first day of January, in the year 1863, (just 100 days) all persons held as slaves within any State; or designated part of any State; the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence forward and forever free." When the sun rose on that morning of the first day in the New Year, the people of those States discovered that their "property" had shrunk, in that night, $2,500,000,000. Notwithstanding it was held under the statutes of all those Southern States. The People of these United States are again engaged in thought; they are considering who gave the entire contents, coal, gold, silver, oil, copper, tin, and every metal, to individuals, who hold by a paper title only, the surface of the Earth. These things belong to the entire People of the United States—not to an individual, nor to a single State. The end of such work will come, and when it comes, the Standard Oil stocks, and Bonds, will fly to keep company with the titles to negro slaves, which titles disappeared at sunrise on the morning of January 1st, 1863. Wealth is wind. In the final stress it never counts.

The gentlemen occupying the City Hall will presently learn to their cost that they must work in the interest of the peope—the Divine Law, is inexorable, its scope is beyond the calculations of the pigmies whom we call men, and remember that when you violate this vast, and unwritten law, it is yourself who will suffer and not your victim.

The "Traffic Law" which just now some lawyers are paid for attacking, is one of the best, and most necessary laws enacted in my time; these lawyers attack on the musical theory that it (the law) is not in tune with the Constitution; but these gentlemen seem to have overlook the fact that the cords of the Constitution have stretched—The Traffic Law must, and will stand; even if it has to be re-enacted. I am not now trying to lead the Police Commissioners to ask an additional thousand dollars, to the feeble salaries which they now receive, using BOOK NOTES to Boost the Bill. But I feel like saying in printers ink, that never, in my political life did I see a *new law* put into action here, in this city of SOUL LIBERTY, so quietly, so quickly, and so effectively as this was under the orders of these poor gentlemen.

I am legally informed that no test of the constitutionality of Senator Aldrich's Perpetual Franchise Street Railroad Law can be started, until the expiration of the present holding—or to the end in 1912 of the present arrangement. I am also informed, that legally, the City of Providence, cannot take the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company; a Connecticut Corporation, before the United States court, upon the question of acting in Rhode Island under an unconstitutional law. Does the City Solicitor, paid enormous sums of money taxed from the People, work in the interest of Senator Aldrich, and a Connecticut Railroad? His *opinion* ought to be framed *and hung* up.

In that part of the city where I own a beautiful home, free of all encumbrances. One member of the Police Force alone *"Keeps order"* over a territory a mile and a quarter, in length; and nearly three quarters of a mile, in width, in its widest parts. This territory is now practically filled with a foreign population, running now actually wild. My lot is a corner; I have this summer picked up in the street on this corner more than 300 stones brought there and thrown by the children of these people; and every Saturday noon at this season, trios training every section, robbing every tree, or grape vine in the land. It is the Brayton Republican Politics which prevents us from having police protection?

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

HEARTS ATOUR.

By Edith Chetwood and Edward P. Thompson.

This book is too much for my feeble mind to describe. I will give the publisher's opinion:

Paying court on a tour is the general theme. Embellished by rich English local color, and by repeatedly unexpected situations and incidents.

A milionaire traveller is a rival who spends money lavishly to win a fascinating tourist; another character depends upon persistent devotion to accomplish the same end.

Joy and jealousy alternate during the jolly journey. Humor and scandal, tragedy and imprisonment play their respective parts.

Among the characters are a lovable English laddie, called "Little King Edward"; a charming London host and hostess; an aviator; and an assortment of "Ships that Pass in the Night," intertwined in the tale.

By the relation of exepriences, more than by mere descriptions, are pictured the London Season; Oxford, during "Eights Week;" The Shakespeare Country; The Ranelagh Club, attended by the King; and a handsome English estate with a castle of eighty fire-places, offset by a haunted thatched roof cottage, and a final termination of the romantic outing at Stamford, Connecicut.

The material for the novel was collected by the authors during a seven months' trip through the British Isles.

The book is intended not only for readers of fiction in general, but also as an appropriate steamer gift and engagement present. It is suitable for libraries on shipboard. The title is suggestive of bridge prizes and valentine favors.

Upon application, electrotypes of any desired line cuts in the book will be sent *gratis* for use by editors in their reviews.

Price $1.50, postpaid. 12mo. Cloth. Gold lettering. Illustrated.

Published by The Evening Post Job Printing Office, 156 Fulton Street, New York.

My early education in the art of cookery was neglected. Hence for me to attempt to explain, or to describe recipes would be a mere affectation of learning. No,—I must leave all such work to the writers of newspapers. There came to me the other day a book for cooks, bearing this name, "Louis' Every Woman's Cook Book." The author's "given name is "Louis"; but his family name is "Muckensturm." He is a young fellow, and

SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Sec'y, Washington, D. C.*

Quarto, 95 pages, ... $1.25

(Twenty-five copies).

good looking, for his picture is on the book. I do not think that a cook book can be constructed for "Every Woman"; and in this, Louis agrees with me, when he says, in his preface: "This book is not intended for professional cooks of large catering places, but is written with a view to reach the methodical housewife, who wishes to get the most suitable recipes for her simple luncheons, or elaborate dinners." In form, the book is unique. I never before have seen one like it. Its size is 5x10 inches; and every other page is blank. The purpose of this blank page is also unique. It was for a cook when she prepared certain dishes from the recipes on the opposite page to write—who were the guests; what they said about her work; and then make her own Remarks. This blank page is good on which to write recipes. It is published in Boston, by the H. M. Caldwell Company.

How much longer is the City Hall Government, of the City of Providence going to permit men to use the waste lands of Canal street on which to sell vegetables, and paying nothing for rent. By that I mean that People of Providence *get nothing* for the use of the land, all the time paying like "thunderation for something to eat."

The Civil War 1861-1864, set free the black slaves of the South, here is one result which I clip from the Springfield *Republican* one of the most valuable, and trustworthy newspapers ever published in the world.

"The advance of colored men as property owners in the southern states is evidence of progress, no less than a guarantee of increasing local respect for them. In North Carolina, the total property listed by negro citizens in 1900 was $9,478,000, and in 1908 it had increased to $21,253,000, a gain of 123 per cent. In Virginia the negroes had property in 1900 amounting to $15,856,000, which increased to $25,628,000 in 1908, ,a gain of ,62 per cent; and inGeorgia in 1900 they held property aggregating $14,118,000, and in 1908 the total was $27,042,000, a gain of 91 per cent. Progress of this kind means increased self-respect, which in turn invites the trust of others."

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C. C. HARRINGTON, Vice-President. *H. B. CONGDON, Asst. Cashier.*

Mr. Roosevelt has shown at last, in his Saratoga Platform, the political rot of his character. Here it is: "We declare relentless warfare upon *official* and *legislative wrongdoing.*" This "relentless" war does not reach Standard Oils, and Beef swindlers, and robbers of the People; and religious Sugar Trusts; and the Protective Tariff has the backing of this Pope of Politics.

Never in the history of the City of Providence was there such a rediculous farce as was the "Waterways Proposition," *celebrated* here in Providence, with money squeezed out of the public by one of Senator Aldrich's ginlets, some say from $8,000 to $10,000. (Oh Shaw, oh Webb.)

This government was first constructed for the purpose of making laws solely for the protection of the life, and property of the People. But Congress, and every General Assembly, and every Legislature; and every City Council is engaged solely in making laws with which to rob the people; and enrich the violators themselves.

NOTICE.

All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose. to my son. Burnett Rider. nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD YANKEE.

Some unknown friend sent to me by post, October 6th, 1910, the following clipping:

YANKEE.

A Dutch professor has been investigating the origin of the word "Yankee," which some consider to be an Indian corruption for "Eng'ish." He traces the word to the time of the Dutch occupation in the 17th century, when New York was New Amsterdam. It was in 1674 that New Amsterdam became New York. At that time Great Britain was at war with Holland, and conflicts arose in America between the English and Dutch colonists. The English called the Dutth Yankees, formed from the Christian names of the two brother de Witt, statesmen who at that time assisted in directing the affairs of Holland. One was Jan and the other Cornelius, who was known as Kees. The two names combined make Jan Kees, or Yankees, and this combination was used to designate the Dutch, in the same manner as to-day John Bull represents the Englishman, and Brother Jonathan the American.

It seem to be a summerization of some newspapers, of an article somewhere else published. Apparently, it has no foundation upon historic foundation. But this I cannot affirm without seeing the article itself. I will give a brief note upon the various histories which have been written or some of them. The earliest mention, in print, now known, occurs in a Poem, enttitled "*Oppression;*" two copies of which are in the Harris Collection of American Poetry, now in Brown University. It is a pamphlet of about 30 pages. On page 10, occurs this couplet:—

"From meanness first this Portsmouth Yankee rose
And still to meanness all his conduct flows."

Then comes this note: "Portsmouth Yankey"— "It seems our hero being a New Englander by birth has a right to the epithet of Yankey; a name of derision. I have been informed given by Southern people on the Continent, to those in New England; what meaning there is, in the word, I never could learn" (p. 10.) The author of the Poem is unknown. The imprint reads.

London-Printed,
Boston Reprinted, 1765.
Price half a Pistereen.

The next early use of the word, occurs in a work entitled. "History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America, by William Gordon, D. D., 4 v. 8vo. London, 1788. I will reprint Dr. Gordon's story. "The news of what had happened at Lexington, in their way to Concord, flew to Boston, and the neighborhood. But the slaughter of militiamen was carefully concealed from General Gage, who was not made acquainted with it until late in the afternoon. He had, however, early intelligence of the rising of the country, and therefore detached about eight in the morning, Lord Percy with 16 Companies of Foot, and a number of marines, 900

men in the whole, and two pieces of cannon to support Colonel Smith. The brigade marched out, playing by way of contempt *Yankee* Doodle, a song composed in derision of the New Englanders, scornfully call'ed Yankees. A smart boy observing it as the troops passed through Roxbury, made himself extremely merry with the circumstance, jumping and laughing, so as to attract the notice of his Lordship who, it is said, asked him at what he was laughing so heartily; and was answered, "To how you will dance by and by to *Chevy Chace*." It is added, that the repartee stuck by his Lordship the whole day. You may wish tto know the origin of the term Yankee. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers who were at the College in that town, have told me, they remembered it to have been then in use among the students; but had recollection of it before that period. The inventor (Hastings) used it to express excellency. A Yankee Horse, or Yankee Cider, and the like, were an excellent good horse, and excellent cider. The students used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him, and his use of the term upon all occasions, led them to adopt it, and they gave him the name of Yankee Jon. He was a worthy honest man, but no conjuror. This could not escape the notice of the collegiates. Yankee, probably became a by-word among them, to express a weak, simple awkward person; was carried from the college with them when they left it, and was in that was circulated and established through the country, as was the case with *"Hobson's Choice,"* by the students at in Old England, till, from its currency in New England, it was at length up and unjustly applied to the New Englanders, in common, as a term of reproach." (Gordon's Hist. Amer. Independence, Ed. 1788. v. 1, p. 481.) These are the two foundations stories touching the origin, and meaning of the word Yankee. They have been used and abused by many writers. I will mention some of them. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms. Boston, 1859. Duychinck Encyclopedia of American Literature, New York, 1856, v. 1, p. 463. Web-

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ster's International Dictionary of the English Language. Springfield, Mass., 1865, 1872, p. 1672. Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, London, 1877, p. 970. Edward's Words, Facts and Phrases. Philadelphia, 1881, p. 627. Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, v. 4, p. 493. Notes and Queries, v. 3, pp. 2660, 437, 461; v. 4, pp. 13, 344, 392; v. 5, pp. 86, 258; v. 6, p. 56; London, 1852; but last and best Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, London, 1882, p. 722.

All these writers have used the two stories above printed, but not one, has used them truthfully, or fairly. Skeat's is the latest writer, and after surveying the field says: "But the word cannot be solved." Skeats has also exposed some of the worst blunders in the version as given by the writer in Webster's Dictionary. I have not space to go farther into this history, but there is lots of rot in it.

William Gordon, was an Englishman, born in 1792. He became Pastor of an Independent Church in England. He left England in 1770, for New England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he became pastor of a church for several years in Roxbury. He was living in Roxbury when Lord Percy took the British Infantry through the town to Lexington. He must have seen the incident which he described. He left Roxbury in 1786, returning to England. Two years later he published his History. He states that General Washington furnished him with materials for his History; as did also General Greene. He was a friend of the popular cause.

Mr. Slade should issue a couple of bonds, a hundred thousand dollars each, at 8 per cent. and use the money to "civilize" the north end of Union street, so that it can enter Fountain street in such condition that a decent man can walk upon it without shame.

What is the purpose or object of forming "companies" of "*Scout Boys?*" Ought not men to know what their sons are being trained for?

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THE YOUNG MONUMENT.

The idea of setting up monuments to "Scouts," is "young" here in Rhode Island; the land of which is now known as graft; and the question at once arises was there "graft" in this scheme to get money out of the General Assembly, to set up a monument to Henry H. Young, who is described as "Personal A. D. C. and Chief of Scouts" to General Phil Sheridan. His A. D. C. possibly gets a monument, but where is Sheridan's. A previous paragraph in *Book Notes* brought me this note from a distinguished soldier who periled his own life to set free a negro slave.

Providence, Sept. 8, 1910.

Sidney S. Rider:

I have read your scurrillous article in regard to Col. Young. You was old enough to go to the front in 1861, but preferred to stay at home and——— good men. If your epistles on men and matters are of the same value as yours on Col. Young, the weight and importance of their work would float. They say blood will tell and as yours was not red enough to go to the front, I am not surprised the warming you give of a rellative.

Yours,

JOS. P. MANTON.

With this note came a pamphlet bearing this title, "This Historial Sketch of the Life and Service of *One of Rhode Island's Most Gallant Sons in the Civil War.* Colonel Henry H. Young, Personal A. D. C. to General Sheridan and Chief of Scouts. Is dedicated to Gen. Charles R. Brayton who served bravely in the same war and who cherishes deeply the memory of his old comrades gone before, while the *interests* of those living are even nearer his heart," but most near his hands for grabbing. This Young was in the Second R. I. Regiment. Brayton was in the Third R. I. Regiment. They were not "comrades." I do not think either knew the other. Nor was this "Young" man a son of Rhode Island; he came here from Massachusetts. Manton's scheme failed at the first trial in the General Assembly, the next session it succeeded. Then came the pamphlet *dedicated* to Brayton. Did Brayton nod his head at the second presentation. This pamphlet (42 pages), has four different writers, and offers a fine field for a man of research.

Will "Colonel" Manton kindly give us a few photographs of the *Secret Path* which ran, on election days some thirty years ago through the Hope Iron Works, of which Company, Mr. Manton was the Agent. This path ran from the door of the Eddy street entrance of the Iron Works, secretly, under cover, and into the back door of the building where we voted, on the corner of Clifford and Richmond streets. *"Refreshments"* were served on the way. Col. Manton must have forgotten that he took me through this secret path. Was it not a factor in Brayton's political work? It most certainly looks so. To call Henry H. Young a *soldier* is a misuse of terms; his death is a complete denial of heroic work.

Every day it becomes clearer that we must distinguish carefully between the business man and the business beast!

Lambard's Perambulations in Kent, 1665

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn. corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

Mr. Fulbeck tells us "that Mr. Lambard's pains, learning, and law, appear by his books, which are constructed by so curious a method, and beautified by such flowers of learning that he may well be sorted amongst those to whom the law is most beholden"—"his style runneth like a temperate stream; his excellent knowledge and use of antiquities argueth no small reading, and a singular conceit." (Fulbeck's Preparation, 1620, p. 74). Lambard's picture of the men of Kent. who went forth with Green Boughs. to meet in peace, or to fight, William the Conqueror, touches the grand in literature, and to me it has a subtle influence for I am a descendant from one of these men of Kent.

I found this little clipping in the editorial leader of the Evening *Tribune* of this city, on August 15th last.

"However, it is doubtless true that the insurgents must soon adopt a new method of procedure or become a negligible quantity or force. *In no walk of life has the world much use for mere fault-finding; for criticism which brings little or nothing to pass.*"

A year ago this same *Tribune* published Fifty-three issues (53) on practically TAX DODGING and DODGERS. I saved every issue; it brought a *"Commission"* into existence, the members of which got out of the Treasury thousands of dollars; but it brought little or nothing of saving to the poor; or was it mere faultfinding. Give it your Pen Club again; what, I have sought was a public good, I would never stop until it arrives.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass 8vo. bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 324 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

It is really refreshing to read in a Rhode Island newspaper an editorial like that in the Newport Herald of the 8th inst on the "Wrong of the Patent Law." The work of the Shoe Manufacturers with the Patent Laws; and of the Cotton Cloth Manufacturers with Tariff Laws, are subjects which Rhode Island's (Brayton) newspapers seldom allow to be mentioned in their publications.

In one of its "To-days in History," the *Journal* discourses about the concert of Jenny Lind in Providence in 1850. It was "Cockey" Ross, not "Colonel" who bought the first seat, but the *Journal* does not inform us that Cockey Ross never bought a ticket to reach his seat, in truth he never named a seat. His bid was simply a farce. Nor does the *Journal* inform us that Barnum (P. T.) who brought Jenny Lind here, reached the city about 4:30 P. M. The sale of seats was a dead flat failure. The price was $4.00 a ticket. At six o'clock Barnum marched up and down Westminster street screaming "Jenny Lind tickets for a dollar." "Cockey" Ross stood about four foot and six inches high. His shoes

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

always had square heels and long sharp pointed toes, certainly six inches longer than his feet; his vest was buttoned on his back and he was all eccentricity from head to heels. He owned the estate on the northeast corner of Union and Washington streets; and raised the old wooden structure up to its present ridiculous heighth.

Trains of cars on rai'road highways here in Rhode Island, all now being in the control of a Connecticut Corporation, solely for the rich—no poor man can have the privilege to ride on the rich man's road.

The *Journal* announced a short time ago that the "City" had bought its supply of coal for the year then coming of the *lowest bidder*. But the *Journal* did not mention the price which the "city" paid. Other corporations buy coal in the same way. That shows that no combination of coal dealers exists against corporations. But then Dealers have a combine against the People. In many cases a working man is made to pay for coal, an actual necessity of life, a price nearly double that which his corporation employer pays for what he (the employer) uses. The remedy is instantaneous. Why do not men apply it.

"Unto this Last."

John Ruskin was an Englishman born in 1819. He was educated as a "gentleman commoner" of Christ Church, Oxford, a position which I cannot explain; and subequently became a professor of Art at Oxford University. At the age of 24 years he began his literary life by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Modern Painters." The next year another on the same subject, and at last a twelve mo. volume; it grew steadily to five large volumes. I remember these publications from first to last, and never was any so learned a writer so violently assualted by the English Periodical publications. These assaults so far as I can see had no effect upon Ruskin; he kept right along with his work. His 24th publication was a little book with the title "Unto this Last." It was published first as a series of four essays in the magazine called "The Cornhill;" and in 1862 as a little volume. A new and very pretty edition has just been printed by the H. M. Caldwell Company of Boston, for Christmas uses. It is one of what the publishers call their "Remarque" series of literary masterpieces. It was the *subject matter* of the little book which called down the tremendous assaults upon it when first published; and it was this same *subject matter* which

SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Secy, Washington, D. C.*

Quarto, 95 pages, ... $1.25

(Twenty-five copies).

brought its publication into existence, after a sleep of half a century. In this fine series of classical English books I will let Mr. Ruskin tell us in what this "Subject Matter" consists. "The real gist of these papers—their central meaning, and aim, is to give, as I believe for the first time in plain English(it has often been incidentally given in good Greek by Plato, and by Xenophen; and in good Latin by Cicero, and by Horace), a good *logical definition of Wealth.*" It takes time to arouse the minds of men on works of politics, religious or medical reform. But when once aroused the end comes. To-day the study of the Work of Wealth upon Human Rights is at work as never before in the world's history. The time has come "Unto this Last." One word more has aroused my curiosity. It is the publishers use of the word "Remarque." There is no such English word; but there is a French word so written. In English we have words "Remark" and Re-Mark. They are pronounced differently and the latter form means to "mark again," or to mark a second time. In French, the word Remarque means exactly what our word *Remark* means. To read this little book will awaken your mental powers, and give them strength.

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 140 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

The Bankruptcy of the Boston *Herald* was announced in the *Journal* here on the 8th of July, in capitals of about this size

RECEIVER FOR BOSTON HERALD.

I tell you, that it makes a difference who you are, how you will be treated by the newspapers; when you get into a nasty condition.

The notorious lying of a horse jockey is immaculate veracity when compared with the word of a political legislator in these days.

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Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was called as a witness in the cases in Indiana, on the Benzoate of Soda Law; he was asked by the Attorney for the Benzoate users "what physiologists in general think of the significance of the presence of nitrogen compound in the body? Wiley replied, "I don't know what physiologists in general think," responded Dr. Wiley, "and I don't care. I know what I think, and that is all I want."

"Then," continued Mr. Baldwin, "you consider that more important than the interests of those who have hundreds of thousands of dollars tied up in the food factories?"

"I most certainly do. Where there are hundreds of thousands of dollars involved there are millions of lives hanging in the balance, which these investigations affect. It is these that I consider, and not the business which may be done by any corporation."

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son, Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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AM I A THIEF, OR A LIAR—ONE OR BOTH.

For Two Hundred and Forty years, (240) a small manuscript book was in the possession (1660-1890), of the town government of Providence. Its title in manuscript was "A Revised List (saving corrections with additions of lands, and meadows, as they were originally lotted from the beginning of the Plantation of Providence in the Narragansett Bay in New England unto the (then) inhabitants of the said plantation, until anno 16—.) The first manuscript in this book was a record of the Home Lots, beginnig at the Mile End Cove" and to whom the lots were assigned, or allotted. This document was first printed by Judge Staples, (Annals of Providence, 1843, p. 35). In it appears the name of Roger Williams as one of the original Home Lot holders. In 1886 Mr. Hopkins published his "Home Lots of the Early Settlers of Providence." He also published the title of the Manuscript book and the list of holders, as Judge Staples had done, but Roger Williams' name does not appear on Mr. Hopkins' list. On February 14th, 1901, I went to the City Clerk's (W. E. Clark) office to examine the original manuscript. Clark informed me that it had disappeared. The preceding City Clerk (Joslin) had certified that Hopkin's copy was absolutely correct. After waiting twenty years I again visited Clark's office to learn whether the ancient manuscript had been found. With much discourtesy the City Clerk, still Clark, told me "you'll probably finds it among your own papers—" The City Clerk practically charged me with stealing, actually being a thief. But he has made no search of my house. Nor is it publicly known that he has searched the house of Edwin Field, his friend and companion.

Within a week of this interesting incident with City Clerk Clark, I asked the Superintendent of the Health Department, Dr. C. V. Chapin, how he would like me to print in *Book Notes* that he (Dr. Chapin) believed in the taking of morbid poison matter from a cow; or a horse; or a man; and thrusting this morbid matter into the flesh of another man would prevent the latter from taking small pox. That was exactly the Jenner theory of vaccination, which has been carried on in England and the United States for a century. Dr. Chapin at once declared that he would call me a *Liar* if I said such a thing. I stand for Human Rights, as against all Professions whether of Religion or of Law; or of Medicine; and I will do so while I live. Does my question to Dr. Chapin make men Liars. Most certainly it does not. When he entered the medical practice, he practiced the Jenner Vacination upon the children. Instead of my being a Liar, he now declares that he does not believe in the Jenner poison matter, which for years he practiced. His office still carries on the compulsory vaccination, and nobody knows that it is not the deadly Jenner poison matter in which Dr. Chapin now has declared he does not believe. He must then be practicing

some other kind of Vaccination. Why does he not admit that something (not morbid poison matter) is being used; and which act is absolute destruction to the Jenner system, the most horrible fraud, dangerous beyond all possible calculation, ever yet practiced upon People. There is not a Doctor living who can prove that Vaccination ever prevented a man from taking small pox, except by killing the victim. Look at this list of diseases all coming from using poison matter. Erysipelas, Syphilis, Lock-jaw, Tetanus, Malignant Small Pox, Foot and Mouth Disease, Tuberculosis, Consumption, Cancer, Scrofula, Marasmus, and all other Blood diseases. This last disease was never known here in Rhode Island until 1853, at which time the Doctors were at work frightening people into Vaccination. Here are the results: Deaths of children under 5 years, 1853-1862, 223; 1863-1872, 319; 1873-1882, 479; a total of 1171 children killed by vaccination.

I am neither a *Thief*, as City Clerk Clark has said; nor am I a *Liar*, as Dr. Chapin has "suggested." If anybody has deceived the people, it is Chapin, for he has kept it a profound secret that the Jenner system has been abandoned by him.

I will touch one more phase of this business. The word Vaccination is derived from the Latin *Vaccinus*, "of or from a cow." It grew out of the works of old Turkish women, and spread among the women who milked cows in England; then Jenner picked it up. This milk-maid talk ran on from 1775 to 1788; but it was not until May 14, 1796, that Jenner was able to thrust the matter out of a sore on a cow, into a human being, in this case a boy of eight years. During this discussion, Dr. John Hunter, one of the greatest medical minds that ever existed in England, wrote this "Any extraneous substance introduced into the Blood modifies the vitalized or living fluid. The introduction by inoculation of mineral poison, or vegetable poisons, is hazardous, and in certain quantities may be destructive; but the introduction of animal products from another living body, be it a man, a cow, or even an ass, is infinitely more pernicious, because allied to it in being "Vitalized." This was

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written while the Jenner talk was going on, but before Jenner ever vaccinated. His first subject was vaccinated was in 1796, as above stated. Hunter died in 1793. Vaccination with matter, a morbid poison is Blood Poisoning, and by Blood Poisoning five doctors have been killed in 18 months here in Providence. On the details of this Blood Poisoning, with matter, consult Pickering's Sanitation and Sanatory Remedies, or Vaccination and Drug Treatment, (p. 127, London, 1892). One of the strongest medical authorities among books is "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, London, 1883. On this question three Doctors wrote, Quain, Seaton and Collie, all men with English national reputations. These men admit that there is real danger both in *Erysipelas*, and in *Syphilis*. (page 1724). If you still disbelieve me, read this.

One of the principle articles in v. 24, latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica, is by Dr. Charles Creighton, of London, England. I will make a citation from it: "in the Registrar-General's tables of mortality for England and Wales, about one-half of the deaths from Cow Pox, and other effects of vaccination or nearly thirty per annum may be put down to effects of vaccination other than Erysipelas. There is nothing to show that there were fatal cases of Vaccinal ulcers with constitutional symptoms of Marasmus. On the other hand the tables of deaths from Syphilis shows an enormous, and steady increase in the number of deaths of infants under the age of one. In the first year of compulsory vaccination, 1854, the death rate suddenly increased by one-half (50 per cent.) and the increase has gone on steadily since that year."

The Doctors are now using Serum, and *"Vaccinating"* every disease known as blood diseases. What is serum? Even the Doctors now using it do not know what it is. All over Europe and American they *manufacture serum*. It is a downright fraud to name a manufactured drug, or compound, serum. You can no more manufacture serum,

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than you can manufacture Blood. In nature, serum is the whitish watery matter in ones blood, after the coagulation; in cases of Eczema, a Greek word meaning *"I boil out;"* there is constant heat eruption of something which looks like water. It is serum. In cases of Dropsy, the water is serum. In milk when it sours the water substance is serum. Whey is *serum.* It is the fluid which is formed by the terrible disease, *Hydrocephalus;* by this disease 1484 children died in Rhode Island under five years of age. Matter from a sore on some other human body killed them. Having had a century of morbid poison Matter from cows, and men, are we to submit to a century of serum.

It has been said to me that I have not spoken fairly of the work of the Journal on the question of meat prices charged here. The *Journal's* work was ended on the 1st December, 1909. It began in October preceding. Here is what I said in the 30th October, 1909. (Book Notes, v. 25, p. 174).

The *Journal* has done for the People a great public service in exposing the tremendous swindle existing in its worst form here in Providence in the prices charged for meat foods. Thirty-five years ago I discovered the fact, and gathered prices from the nearest six cities. The result was positively shocking. I tried to get George W. Danielson to print the facts in the *Journal,* but he would not do it; and the robbery went on. I have no doubt that the reason for selecting Providence for their first shop, by the Swedes, who came into this country in search of a fortune, originated in this fact. The meat business in this city is simply damnable; and it has been damnable at 35 years.

What I complained was that the Public Market Company began at once to advertise, and the newspapers at once quit work, the *Journal* with the rest; and the meat swindle went on until it has reached a point worse than ever before known here in Providence. I have been a subscriber for the Journal for nearly sixty years, and a daily reader of it for a longer time; and it gives me pleasure to say that never in all these years was it so straightforward, and so upright; and so fair, as it now is. It is today an admirable newspaper.

The number of American voters, all manufactured from the Italian emigrants here in Providence by the U. S. Circuit Court, is without a parallel. There were 85 last week. These men can neither write nor speak the language of this country; nor do they know the slightest thing about our Constitution; nor our laws; nor our history, and but for the U. S. Constitution, Soul Liberty would be destroyed, in the very land of its birth. Their votes are practically sold *en masse* to the Brayton-Aldrich-Republican party

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Columbus Day is a Roman Catholic burst—Columbus never saw this Continent. The nearest he came to it was an island far from sight from the Continent.

Lambard's Perambulations in Kent, 1665

The Perambulation of Kent. Containing the description, history, and customs of that county (England) written by William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn. corrected and enlarged. To which is added the Charters, Laws, and Privileges, of the Cinque Ports, never before printed. London, 1656, half calf, upwards of 700 pages. $9.50

Mr. Fulbeck tells us "that Mr. Lambard's pains, learning, and law, appear by his books, which are constructed by so curious a method, and beautified by such flowers of learning that he may well be sorted amongst those to whom the law is most beholden"—"his style runneth like a temperate stream; his excellent knowledge and use of antiquities argueth no small reading, and a singular conceit." (Fulbeck's Preparation, 1620, p. 74). Lambard's picture of the men of Kent, who went forth with Green Boughs, to meet in peace, or to fight, William the Conqueror, touches the grand in literature, and to me it has a subtle influence for I am a descendant from one of these men of Kent.

John Ruskin, in his four essays entitled "Unto this Last," has handled clearly (in 1862), the relation of the laborer to wealth. In doing this most singularly, but most fortunately he has reproduced portions of the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, to her English friends after she took her residence in Turkey, and in those lands. She has told in a style beautiful, the relation of men to women; and of the strange relation of the laboring man to his human rights. This most interesting little book, beautifully bound and printed, sells for 50 cents. No bookseller in Providence has it; but you can send 5 ten cent postage stamps to the H. M. Caldwell Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass., and you will get a copy in a few hours.

History of Bridgewater.

Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass 8vo, bds. uncut. Boston, 1840. $12.50

For the study of the earliest Plymouth family genealogies, no book is superior to this. It covers 321 Families. Concerning some of these families very extensive accounts will be found.

The Stone Baptistry at Newport.

The following extract is from a letter addressed to the editor of the Providence Journal, the subject being "Columbus True Discoverer." The author being Robert Swickerath, Holy College, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 10. Printed in the Journal 12 Oct. 1910.

Again we are told that "the remains of the stone baptistry at Newport are supposed to be the work of the Norsemen." It would have been well for the writer to consult Fiske on this as on other questions. He speaks of the "absurd speculations of zealous antiquarians who through their eager credulity have thrown discredit upon the story of the Vinland voyages." Referring to the famous Newport structure, he calls it a laughable notion to ascribe it to the Northman, and quotes a Scandinavian writer, Mr. Laing, as saying that the "Yankees must have intended to fool the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen—(long before another imposition was practiced on the poor savants of Copenhagen!)—Those sly rogues of Americans," says he, "dearly

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love a quiet hoax;" to which Fiske adds: "I am afraid these Yankees are less rogues and more fools than Mr. Laing makes out." (v. 1. p. 249).

The *Journal* of September 10th, gave this to its readers:

"Two Newport policemen stayed on the estate of former Governor Charles Warren Lippitt at Newport all yesterday afternoon to warn trespassers from the rocks on the sea side of "The Breakwater," as Mr. Lippitt calls his estate. I had supposed that the litigation thirty years ago concerning the "Cliff Walk" had settled such questions. No man can own the shores of the sea to the exclusion of any other man, be his name Lilliput or Lippitt.

The sellers of coal here in Providence enter into no combination in selling to corporations. But against the People they combine; and the worker in a mill often pays twice as much for this necessity of life, as the man pays for whom he works. Why do not the People rise en masse and vindicate their rights. Six men here in Providence combine to force money from 200,000; and they do it every year. Such work is a disgrace to the characters of the 200,000.

There was seized by the U. S. Marshal at Boston, sixty (60) barrels of what was called vinegar. It was made in New York City and shipped to Boston. There was no vinegar in the stuff. It was a solution of acetic acid mixed with water. The same dangerous swindle is practised here in Providence, and I shall be damned to eternity for mentioning it.

The evening Tribune claims (Sept. 4th) that the increased taxes levied by the Tax Assessors was a victory for the Tribune, 53 numbers urging a revision of the Tax Laws by the General Assembly.

The Divine Law evidently has returned to Rhode Island. Hunter C. White dropped dead while hustling to get something to eat. Charles R. Brayton *sat down* and died, and Senator Aldrich to save himself from one car, jumped back against another, and barely escaped death; all this just before the State Election a week hence.

The Providence City Hall Needs a first class personal overhauling from garret to cellar; and men placed there who will serve the people, and cease to be the pimps of corporations.

SOUL LIBERTY

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An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

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(Twenty-five copies).

Hunter C. White, late Sheriff of Providence County induced the General Assembly to enable him to get more money out of the People than any Judge on the bench of the Supreme or Superior Court Receivers.

Hunter C. White and Dexter S. Stone were the first book agents who injected graft into the Providence School Committee. It was done when I was there, and received some. It was done for Prof. S. S. Greene, and the Rev. Daniel Leach, to get in, and keep in, their publications.

President Taft sights a great menace in Socialism. He wishes the People to think that it is a menace against Human Rights; but it is no menace to Sugar Trusts; nor to Oil Trusts; nor to Beef Trusts; nor to Bread Trusts; nor Tobacco Trusts; nor to Coal Mine Trusts, nor to Patent Trusts. Who ever dreamed that in this American Republic all Human Rights would be taken within a life time from the People and that one man would seize, with the help of our General Assembly, all the Railroad Highways in Rhode Island, and lastly pack our courts with Judges out of the men who helped. How long are you things called men going to assist in such work.

The Rhode Island Courts will be forced to restore the Right of Trial by Jury. It is a Constitutional provision both of Rhode Island, and of the United States. What right has a Judge to set aside, or overthrow the Verdict of a Jury? Not the slightest right.

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, whose mind is a cyclopedia for everything connected with the past in Rhode Island, is continually on the lookout for historical articles in the daily papers, and woe betide the unlucky wight who slips up on his facts; many a delightful romantic story has he spoiled by knocking the bottom completely out of it with his cold facts; * * * he is a terror to reporters and to others who write historical articles. * * * (but he) has secued to the newspaper reader more accurate bits of local history.—*Boston Globe.*

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Of Rhode Island.

It has 18 octavo plates of these Rhode Island Trees beautiful pictures, with excellent descriptions, with the locations of them. I will "mail" a copy to you for Fifty cents.

Dibden's Bibliomania.

Dibden's Bibliomania, or Book Madness, containing some accounts of the History, Symptoms and Cure of this Fatal Disease, by Thomas Frognall Dibden. 8vo, London, 1809. Crushed Levant. $12.50

The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts. Originally published under an order of Legislature of the State, by George B. Emerson, 2 v 8 vo. Third edition, Boston, 1878. Now out of print and very scarce. A very fine copy in cloth, $17.50. It is beautifully illustrated by 149 engravings, many of them beautifully colored.

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The Work of Nov. 8th.

The political work of November 8th is over and I thank the Divine Master for what he has done. I am an absolute believer in the Divine Law. No court, nor lawyer can secrete, nor construe, nor violate it; nor do I, nor does any other man possess the slightest knowledge of the scope or power of this Law. The first gleam of light came from the election of a man named Foss to Congress from the District of Cape Cod, a year or more ago; I felt then the slight tremble of an electric shock; but now I have seen a vast body of men uniting in a clap of thunder, which has shaken the North American Continent; it was the work not alone of Democrats nor of Republicans. It was the *work of the People,* in the greatest Republic the World has ever known. The People here, will not now; nor ever, stop; there is no side track to which a corporation, Standard Oil Trust; nor a Sugar Trust; nor Beef Trust; nor a Bread Trust, can switch them. The People will now go on establishing Human Rights; they will reconstruct a Government of the People; For the People; By the People. Now, I believe that the stench of wealth, will fly from the nostrils of men, in these United States. It was a glorious political service for a really Great People.

On the 21st day of October, 1910, a dispatch informed us that the name ROGER WILLIAMS was placed in the HALL OF FAME, in New York City. There must be something wrong in such work, after seeing James N. Arnold's; and William A. Mowry's and E. J. Carpenter's characterizations of Williams:

Here are Arnold's.

"Too Dishonest to be Successful."

"Not the Founder of Rhode Island."

"A Bunco Steerer."

"A Land Grabber."

"A Presumable Forger."

"A Tricky Old (his age then 36 years) Cuss."

"A Self-Appointed Boss."

"A Dishonest Boss."

"He was Unscrupulous."

'A Grasping Disposition."

"He was Trying to Gobble Property."

"He wasn't the Defender of Soul Liberty."

"He Killed Providence."

"He was Forced to Make Restitution."

"His Fame is on a Flimsy Basis."

"Neither a good Leader, nor an Honest man."

"Didn't Transfer Lands which he had Agreed to Deliver."

"Tricky and Dishonest, but didn't have the Sand."

"Nobody Wanted to Settle in Providence."

"Settlers Couldn't Get a Sure Title."

"Naturally a Tricky Old Fellow." (His age 36 years.)

"Town Council made him give up *"Attempted"* Land Grabs.

"A Land-taker; a pilferer; a Stealer."

"He was Bluff and Bluster, and nothing more."

"Nothing but a Paid Agent of Massachusetts."

"William's Deed of 1661, the Music of a Thief."

"A very Unwise and Unpractical Man."

"Tried to Trick Coddington."

"Not willing to allow others that Spiritual Liberty he claimed for himself."

"A Weak Adventurer."

"He held back the Deeds," etc.

"Tried to bunco others out of the Land they had paid him for."

"Playing Priest at Providence."

Here is W. A. Mowry's.

"Roger Williams was a CURSE to the Colony, and State of Rhode Island."

Here are E. J. Carpenter's.

"His mind was so constructed that he was unable to discern the relative importance of things." (p. 49.)

"The banishment of this *Incendiary.*" (p. 107.)

"A misguided Conscience.." (p. 107.)

"Williams did not stand alone in punishment, for what was regarded as *seditious utterances.*" (p. 107.)

"He dearly loved controversy." (p. 116.)

"He had that anomalous characteristic a disputation spirit." (p. 116.)

"He courted opposition." (p. 116.)

"A shade of inconsistency." (p. 118.)

"An illogical habit of thought" (p. 118.)

"No trace of *liberty of conscience*" in his life at Salem or Plymouth." (p. 121.)

"An illogical mind." (p. 120.)

"Frivolous and Trivial." (p. 48.)

"Proclivity to controversional discussion." (p. 48.)

Here is George H. Paine's.

"Are we not to much accustomed to take Roger Williams upon his own valuation?"

It is a pity that such work, all done in 1906-7-8 cannot find immortality upon a column in some "Hall of Fame," or Cellar of Hell.

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The newspapers are printing the following letter for Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

Boston, Oct. 30.—In a letter sent to A. T. Sampson of Lynn, Dr. Charles W. Eliot says:

"In my opinion a large proportion of the increase in the cost of living which has taken place during the last seven or eight years is due to combinations effected by the unions and jobbers and unions and employers of labor. Mr. Sampson has made a plain statement on the situation of these combinations and he has also shown that ordinary union rules increase unnecessarily the cost of every piece of work in which more than one union has to be employed, through a strict limitation of the kind of work which each union will do. The combination is able to rob consumers because it practically secures a local monoply. The union rules rob the consumer because they cause great waste of time."

Which is worst, a Combination of Corporations with a Tariff behind them; or a combination of the employed against the grinding oppression of the Corporations. But for the combinations of Corporations there would be no Labor Unions. It is inconceivable that this Emeritus President of Harvard should have written and published such stuff.

The Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Records Commission of Providence are most curious produtcions. I noted one day that Documents 14,756 and 14,758, were *Obituaries* of John Aplin, 1772, and Godfrey Malburn, 1772. The first was the most distinguished lawyer of his time; and the second a distinguished painter of portraits in miniature. I was curious to read documents. I found them to be somebody's copies of what was cut on the two tombstones.

The Index of the Providence *Town Papers* has this entry. "Rhoshock request of Samuel Winsor to exchange land on the west of *Rhoshock* for common lands. A. D. 1700." No. 596. I had never seen

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the name; so I thought it must refer to a river; but I had never before heard of such a river. At last, the Providence *Early Records* occurred to me. I took down the 17th volume, opened the book, and behold there stood the word. It sent me to page 178 of the same volume. I find Samuel Winsor's adress in full, here it is.

To the Town of Providence, met at the house of John Whipples, ganuary the 27, 1700. The humble petition of your friend Samuel Winsor is that you would let him lay down within the comon on the west side of Moshock river an acre of land and tacke it up within the same to. i remain your friend"

Samuel Winsor.

The *Moshassuck,* had been written *Moshock;* and this again changed to *Rhoshock.* It was a learned body of men and women who had in their hands the construction of these books. This word Rhoshock was the invention of those who compiled the Index, under the Record Commissioners. Such work has resulted in innumerable varieties of spelling Indian names. You could master all the history that a majority of them contain in a fifteen minutes examination.

EARLY AMERICAN POEMS.

Among the Providence Early Town Records.

The Indexes of the Providence Early Town Papers, are printed in the 4th and 5th, Reports of the Record Commissioners. One covers the years 1639, to 1823; the other covers the years 1642, to 1790. Among these papers are five original manuscripts of compositions, called Poems; Rythms; Rhyme Effusions; Rythmical Memorandum; Rhyming Effusions, Raphsody of Love. The "Rhyming Effusion," I will print. In the Index, it is stated, that this Effusion was supposed to have been written by Rev. John Grice, in 1781. There is no evidence upon the manuscript that Grice was the author; nor that it was written in 1781. In 1813, Benedict, wrote his History of the Baptist Denomination. In it he gives a list of Baptist clergymen, or ministers in the United States, and Canada and all the Territories. There were, 1823 ministers. Among them there was a man, George Grice, who was a minister (about 1812-13) at a place named "Saters" in Maryland. There is another reason for beheving that the "Poem" was born near 1810-1812, which is that at that time there was a great discussion about the work of John the Baptist and his work along the banks of the Jordan. Benedict gives an account of it, and it is the subject of this "Rhyming Effusion." For Benedict's account see (Benedict Hist. Bap. Dom. 1813, v. 1, p. 50-52.) Here it is.

The Rhyming Effusion.

When John though a man Baptising Began
Believers in Jordan Confesing their Sins
The Pharasess came in Abraham s name for to be Baptized
And lay in their clame, you vipers said he who
Hath warned you to flee bring forth your Repentance
That faith we may see, think not in Deed your
Abrahams Seed. And so for my Baptism Right have
To plead. By this we may see our Baptism to be
For none but Believers a Prevelege free
From gallale came Christ Jesus by name for to be
Baptised and was not ashamed John to him did say,
Why comest thou to me when I had need to be
Baptised of the O safer it so it Becomes us to
Shew all Righteousness obediance whenever we go
The wrights ware performed and Jesus Returned
The Blessing of the Father came Down on the Son
The spirit of Love Descends Like a Dove and Liteth

On the Saviour in token of Love by this
we may
See Our Baptism to be for none but Be-
lievers a
Prevelege free we will not be ashamed
where
Jesus is named he is Precious unto us
tho Sinners
Blaspheme we will follow him Down to
the waters
Where Bound O Sinners see what an ex-
ample we have found.

On the same subject Benedict (History Baptist Denomination, v. 1, 1813), has this paragraph. "Dr. Guyse supposed that John (the Baptist) administered baptism by sprinkling; this opinion he expressed in the following manner: "It seems to me that the people stood in ranks, near to, or just within, the edge of the river, and John passing along before them, threw water upon their heads, or faces, with his hands, or some proper instrument" Benedict continues, "The name of this Divine, ought always to be mentioned with respect," and here is how Benedict follows his own advice: "But this exposition is truly ridiculous and is sarcastically, but yet ingeniously paraphrased in a "poem" attributed to the late Benjamin Francis.

The Poem.

The Jews in Jordan were baptiz'd
Therefore ingenious John deviz'd
A scoop, or squirt, or some such thing
With which, some water, he might fling
Upon the long extended rank
Of candidates that lin'd the bank
Be careful John, some drops may fall
From your rare instrument on all;
But point your engine, ne'ertheless,
To those who do their sins confess.
Let no revilers in the crowd
The holy sprinkling be allow'd.

These "Poems" so far as I have discovered have never before been printed; but they both deserve printing—so here they are—Above you will see that Benedict mentions a Minister named Guyse—it comes very near being Grice.

A Rate Streak Considered.

The Fifth Report of the Commission for the Publication of the "Early Town Records of Providence contains (p. 17), a list of all Tax lists, rate, or amusement lists thus far brought to light," 1897. In this list (p. 18) occurs "Rate Streak for

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

an Engine, January, 1759: four lines later occurs "Rate Streak for paying charges on Engine January, 1761. The word "Freight" before the word "Charges" was omitted by the Commissioners. It is on the original Document. The "Rate Streak" next appears in 1772, for another "Fire" Engine. Five years later, in 1777, the Words "Rate Streak" again appears, and are used twenty times. 1777-1789. The use of the word "Rate" for what we Now call a Tax, was brought by the earliest Colonists from England. Its use here, began in the year 1650, and continued for a century, and a half. When the word "Tax" was substituted for it. The word Tax had been occasionally used previous to the extinction of "Rate." The words "Colony Tax" was used in 1720. The Commissioners gave as above stated by themselves ,in their Fifth Report, a "List of *all Tax Lists* (and) rate or assessment lists." But they do not mention that their "List of All Tax Lists" contain thirty references to Providence *Rate Streak* Lists, which they neither mention nor explain. Naturally we wish to know, in what a "Rate Streak" consists. A Tax List, is a Tax List; a Rate list, is a Tax List; and an Assessment List is a Tax List—but what is a "Rate Streak," concerning the word "Rate," there is almost legal reference for three centuries; but concerning the word "Streak" I cannot find the slightest legal knowledge. Bailey's English Dictionary, London, 1730, defines "Streak," as meaning "a line, or track that anything leaves behind it." In October, 1070, the phrase "Rate Streak" had not appeared in the enactments of the General Assembly. In that month an enactment was made that a present course be taken to gather up a rate of Three Hundred Pounds that was ordered, and levied, etc. It was further enacted, that the said rate, or rates are to be paid in good Porke at 3 pence the pound; or in Pease at 3-6 a bushel: or in wheat at 5 shillings a bushel; or in Indian Corn at 3-6 a bushel; or in Oats at 2 shillings a bushel; or, in Wool at 12 pence a pound, or in Butter at 6 pence per pound (Col. Rec. 3, 359.) It was not called a Rate Streak, but it was a "*Streak*" fixed to Rate, and a Rate was a Tax assessed. The phrase "Rate Streak" came into use in 1759. when the Town of Providence desired a Fire Engine. A Rate Streak was declared, and a specific sum was levied upon each property holder. There were 226 property holders, and the sums levied, ran from 2 pounds, to 40 pounds, to each individual. A second "Rate Streak" was made concerning this Fire Engine; it was to raise money with which to pay the freight of this Fire

SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Secty, Washington, D. C.*

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Engine, from England. It was a real "rate streak," because it left a line, or track behind it. Whether this unique phrase was used in the other Colonies than Rhode Island, I have not searched. Nor does any of one of the eleven English Dictionaries which I have, give any explanation of it. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanism gives only the modern specimens of meaning of the word "Streak." It must be a Rhode Island provincialism, and as difficult to explain, both as to origin and meaning as the word Yankee.

The Street Called Stampers.

There is at present a street in Providence called "Stampers." In Book Notes, (v. 24, p. 55.) I gave some account of this curious name, applied to a peculiar locality. A high hill East, and a high hill West, and the Moshassuck river flowing between the two hills, emptyng into the Salt Sea Cove, where now the Railroad Depots stand. I also gave all attempts at a meaning of the word, of which I had knowledge; and I also gave my own idea. It was clearly enough in the earliest days, a locality. In 1651, James Leonard was given a lot near "the Stampers" (Early Rec. 2, 58.) In 1655, "a Home lot by ye Stampers" was assigned to a new comer, in 1656, land was assigned near "Stampers Hill;" in 1655-6 the town gave Thomas Olney Jun, "so much of the Stampers Bottom as could be spared from a high way" (Early Rec. 2, 92.) within a year the town took away from Olney, half the land given him a year before; but Olney resisted, and in 1659 the Town by an extraordinary Act re-affirmed its grants of lands to Olney specifically mentioning "the place called the Stampers Bottom" (Early Rec. v. 375). In 1721, this same Thomas Olney, made a will, in which he specified "A place in Providence called Stompers ,on both sides of a River." This river was the Moshasuck. In 1747 a Highway "over *Providence* River "by the Stampers" near Mr. Belknap's "tanyard" was ordered. This highway was doubtless that known today as Smith street (Town Doc. 0968.)

In 1710, the Colony issued its first Paper money; so great was the demand for those bills, that it was found necessary that three issues were made. The Gen-

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eral Assembly in making the last issue, used this language, "The Bills of Credit shall have the same stamp, the same escutcheon, and the same signers as the late issue had and further, that Col. John Wanton, and Lieut. John Odlin are hereby empowered to agree with the printers, or *stamper*, for the impressing the 1000 pounds aforesaid.' (R. I. Col. Rec. v. 4, 106.) This use of the word "Stamper" could have no connection with the origin of the word, as given half a century before, to a specific locality. At the time when the General Assembly used these words "printers or stampers" it was when sitting in Providence, always on North Main street, directly against "Stampers" Street. Olney street is directly opposite. A mill for grinding corn, was built in 1646, by John Smith on land granted to him, in that year. It was land, not then known by the name "Stampers" but which came to be known by that name soon after this mill was built, (R. I. Hist. Tract. Ser. 1, No. 15, p. 48.

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the under signed, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose. to my son. Burnett Rider. nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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The *Journal* of the 13th November, gave me positive delight, by the editorial publication of an article, entitled, "Vaticanism in Rome." Some how I lack skill in dancing both sides of the line, when I write right. But the skill of my gigantic contemporary is far beyond me—I will illustrate. "The claim of the Church of Rome itself is more ancient than the claim of the State." Again, "If temporal sovereigns are not now expected to submit to the Pope neither can the Pope be subject to any temporal sovereign." Again, "It is needless to recount the intrigues in which the ecclesiastical politicians have indulged." Again, "The absolute independence of the Papacy is essential, alike to its dignity, and its security." Again, "The centre of Italian unity is in Rome, and in no other city, the nation was hardly a nation until it had become its Capital." Again, "How can either Vatican or Quirinal, escape such an *impasse?* About how many of the readers of the *Journal* do you suppose understood that paragraph. I do not believe one even guessed at its meaning. Impasse, is not English, notwithstanding the article was supposed to have been written in English. It is French, and means "A blind alley; a lane with no egress; streets without a thoroughfare; a port, or office from which there is no chance of promotion; a difficult position without issue; entanglement, difficulty, scrapes." In truth the *Journal's* picture of the Romish Church is picturesque. I have given five extracts, the fifth I have illustrated; now I will touch the first four. Does antiquity of rascality give a right of existence? Does the existence of the "Inquisition" of the Church of Rome in Spain in 1480, possess eternal life, backed by a Pope? Does the burning at the stake, of 277 English men and women, in London, in 1556, because they refused practically to kiss the Pope's toe, possess the right of existence because it is ancient? Is not a Pope a temporal subject? There is not today a government on this earth, in any country, where the Pope's earthly power, is greater than the power of the government. The Vatican has for centuries exercised undelegated powers over all Human Rights, by keeping men in ignorance in order to scare money from them. It was for this that the Monks of Rome invented Hell and Brimstone in the year A. D. 855. It is time for the ending of such things. Even so recently as 1904, when Roosevelt as President, was forming his Cabinet, the Roman Catholics made a tremendous attempt upon Roosevelt to throw John Hay, overboard, instead of making Hay, Secretary of State. I will give a few illustrations from Roman Catholic publications in this country. "The Catholic press is turning its attention to certain Literary Crimes of Mr. John Hay." "Castillian Days; the product of his pen abounds in passages reeking with anti-Catholic virus of a particularly offensive sort." Another, "The vile language in which he speaks of the church (of Rome) brands him as a BIGOT of the worst kind." Another "He flatters himself that he has stripped the (Roman) Catholic Church and her profligate priests of their concealing

ceremonies, etc." Another, "There never was an Atheist, or an Iconoclastic Ranter that used viler insult to the faith that is cherished by millions of citizens of the United States." Those who are curious to know what John Hay actually said, can find it in the beautifully illustrated edition of Hay's Castillian Days, published by Houghton & Mifflin Co. in 1903, pages 45, 6, 7.

The leading article in the November *Century*, is Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham's account of his discovery that an ancient sarcaphagus, now in the Vatican, at Rome, was constructed to hold the remains of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius. "Every tomb of every Roman Emperor has been supposed to have been destroyed."

"Every one who has visited the Vatican museum of sculpture in Rome has passed a certain tomb, and has supposed that he read the truth about it in his Baedeker. It is an immense cenotaph of porphyry, the largest sarcophagus that antiquity has left us. Its surface on all sides is covered with figures cut, with consummate mastery in high relief in the iron-like purple surface of this hardest of marbles. In 327 or 328 A. D. this sarcophagus was taken by the Emperor Constantine in order to bury in it his mother, the Empress Helena, and was placed in the center of a mausoleum built for her outside the walls of Rome.

I studied the tomb, the identity of the personage for which it was built. But I could arrive at no conclusion till I studied the cover—a slanting four-pitch roof with a flat top to carry the urn containing the emperor's ashes. In the center of each long side lay a lion. It was only too easy to see in them the lion of the sign of the zodiac "Leo," and to understand the person buried was born under "Leo." Was it Antoninus Pius? Marcus Aurelius? Lucius Verus? Commodus?

I found by investigating their birthdays, that only two emperors in all history were ruled by "Leo"; they were Marcus Aurelius and Claudius Gothicus. Was it foolish to imagine that belief in such a fraudulent science as astrology could be expressed—would be allowed—on an official impedial monument? Certainly not?

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The recent moving of the Library of Brown University, from the Hexagonal curiosity built for it, in 1877-8, and where it had rested for 32 years, into the John Hay building, calls to mind a little incident concerning its removal from Manning Hall into the Hexagonal, which is now amusing to me. The Librarian, then Reuben A. Guild, conceived the idea that the Bible should be the first book transported and that there should be a procession. The Bible, a Royal Folio, was laid upon a carrying board, and the procession was formed. It was not as large in numbers, as that which marched to the John Hay dedication. It consisted of Librarian Guild, bearing the Bible, and Professor J. Lewis Diman marching behind, over to the new Hexagonal. This time the Bible did not figure in the transportation. The Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island History was the first moved, and no Bible was placed in the collection. Does this prove the accuracy of Emeritus President Elliot of Harvard, that a new Religion is about to be spread over us?"

The mention of Manning Hall calls to mind, the notes in Guild's History of Brown University (p. 268.) He says it cost ($18,000) dollars, and "that it is an exact model of the temple of Diana Propylea, in Eleusis,, being just twice the size of the original. Diana was the Latin name of a goddess of mythology. In Greek the name became "Artemis" and, B. C. a temple was erected at Eleusis, a Greek city near Athens, and dedicated to Artemis Propylea. This was the Diana mentioned by Dr. Guild. (Ency. Brit, under 'Artemis," "Eleusis," and "Diana.") This temple was destroyed A. D. 396. Not a vestige of the temple, nor of the city where the temple stood has existed on the earth for 1500 years.

The *Journal* a week or two ago published this interesting "medical" despatch:

New York, Sept. 15.—A specific, which is said to have produced wonderful results in cases of the lues, but whose name only doctors with double-jointed tongues

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can pronounce easily, has just been brought here by Dr. Otto Krug, who came over on a liner in place of the ship's surgeon. It is in six tubes.

He made the journey expressly to introduce the compound, which is known as dioxydiamidoraysenobenzol dihydrichloride. The contents of the six tubes, according to Dr. Krug, will cure within a day or two twelve cases of the dreadful malady. He has an appointment with physicians on this city to utilize the remedy.

Show me a man who can pronounce the name of the remedy, one who can tell of what the remedy consists, or who can define a "case of lues." Such is the medical rot with which men are being fooled. I will reproduce Dr. Dunglison's description or the disease lues. Here it is: "Lues, a disease, Plague; Syphilis; Divina Epilepsy; Dysenterica; Gonorrhoica; Gonorrhoea impura; Gutturis epidemica; Cynanch maligna; Indica Framboesia; Inguinaria Plague; Polonica; Plica; Sarmatica Plica. Syhpilis, Syphilodes; Syphilis pseudo syphilis; Trichomatica Plica; Venerea Syphilis; Scorbutica purpurea." So men and women are medically fooled in this 20th century.

The Pope of the Roman Catholic Church issued a decree about Sept. 8th last, directing "Bishops and Rectors to watch the young clregymen, forbidding them to read newspapers and periodicals." They must be kept in *ignorance;* and right here in Providence are a host of Roman Catholic women engaged as teachers. Are they too, warned to keep the children in ignorance?

On th 6th of July, 1792, a fine Salmon, weighing eighteen pounds was caught "above the Great Bridge" in Providence (Providence Gazette July 7th, 1792.) The Railroad Station is now standing on the spot, and Salmon has left no descendants in Narragansett Bay.

The British Ambassador, James Bryce in an address delivered here, in Sayles Hall, Brown University on the 24th October, 1904, gave "an estimate" of the character of Roger Williams. "He was an unscrupulous man." Bryce said and then followed with these illustrations: "He was a sweet Soul." "He was unselfish." "He was tender, and generous." The word "unscrupulous" is defined by all Dictionaries alike meaning "unprincipled." These illustrations are absolute destruction to Bryce's use of the word "unscrupulous." Concerning Rhode Island History, no writer living, nor dead, has talked, or written as falsely as has James Bryce. Some of these matters I have hitherto handled in Book Notes v. 5, p. 76, also, in Book Notes v. 13. p. 147. In the case of Roger Williams, Bryce has destroyed his own story, by an improper, or false use of the English Language; he gives the lie direct to his own story.

The word "Catholic" as applied to Church means "Universal." It has been seized, and applied by the Pope of Rome, to the "Papal" Church. But there is not now, nor has there ever been, a "Church Universal." Then the Roman Catholics, having denied the Right of Man to Soul Liberty, destroy all other churches and attempts to make the Roman Catholic, the only kind of a "Catholic" in existence. Rhode Island was the first government on earth, established to give men the right to worship God according to the dictation of his own reason and conscience; all men had free dom to select then their own Gods from the Divine Master, of the Divine law, down to the feeblest Pope of the Romish Church. The General Assembly began in 1770 to charter "Catholic" Societies, and Churches; the first was in Providence; in 1874 at Bristol; in 1792 at East Greenwich; in 1793 at Pawtucket; in 1795 at Cumberland; in 1800 at Cranston, etc—their names were "The Catholic Congregational Society; and the Catholic Baptist Society.

Here is a list of a dozen books, more or less, which have a mighty interest to men who have legal minds:

The Newgate Calendar, memories of the most notorious characters, convicted of outrages on the laws of England, since the commencement of the 18th century, with anecdotes, observations, speeches and confessions, by Knapp and Baldwin attorneys at law. This book covers more than 1050 cases, all English, and many of them the most famous in judicial history. Filled with wood cuts.

Review of the Trial of the Case United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau, for shooting President Garfield in July, 1881, by John P. Gray, M. D., L. L. D., editor Amer. Jour. of Insanity.

Traced and Tracked. Memories of a City Detective (Edinburgh), by James McGovan, Edinburgh, 1885.

Ritter von Feuerbach. Narratives of Remarkable Criminal Trials; he was presiding Justice for many years of the highest criminal court in Bavaria. It contains 14 cases admirably stated. They were translated into English from the German by Lady Duff Gordon, once herself so distinguished.

Remarkable Trials and notorious characters in them from "Half Hanged Smith, 1700, to Edward Oxford, who shot at Queen Victoria, 1840." It contains 38 caricatures by Hablot K. Browne, the greatest comic artist in England fifty years ago.

Lives and Exploits of the Banditti and Robbers of all nations. Two volumes published in Philadelphia in 1836. A carefully written account of the Brigands of Calabria; the Vardarelli, the greatest Brigands of Naples; the Roman Banditti; the Brigand of Lombardy; the Spanish Brigands (this was written by Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, of the U. S. Navy at the time; the Schinder-Hanns; Robbers of the Rhine; the Neapolitan and Roman Brigands; the Thugs; the Buccaneers of America; the most noted English Robbers, ending with Claude Du Valle and Dick Turpin.

Recollections of a Policeman by Thomas Waters, once an Inspector of the London Detective corps. These clever stories were written fifty years ago for publication in the Household Words, Charles Dickens, editor.

Experiences of a Barrister, and Confessions of an Attorney, by Samuel Warren. They were printed more than sixty years ago in the Edinburgh Magazine, and make wonderfully clever reading.

The case Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sandford, 1856. The Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, with the opinions of the Judges.

The Trial of John and William Gordon, charged with the murder of Amasa A. Sprague, March, 1841, with all the incidental questions carefully preserved—the Testimony and the Arguments.

Remarkable Events in the lives of the most noted Pirates in most parts of the world, by R. Thomas, 1836. This book contains an account of the piratical work of Capt. Thomas Tew, of Newport, R. I. The "rim of Tew's belly was shot off by a shot from a ship belonging to the Great Mogul" (page 97). There is another well known name here in Rhode Island of a pirate, Capt. John Halsey (p. 96).

For this lot of books (fifteen in number), the price will be $21.75. It will be many years before another such a collection will be brought together.

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 ; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

Pungent Thoughts from Old Almanacs Printed in New England in 1777-1778.

"All things in the world are worth no more than the value we set upon them; a little, to him, who thinketh it enough, is great riches."

"Union is the strength, and Division the ruin of any body politic."

"Private gain is the perverting of justice, and the pestilence of the commonwealth."

"He can never be a good statesman who respecteth not the public more than his own private interests."

"Riches are God's blessing to such as use them well; and his Curse such as do not."

"Liberty is one of the noblest gifts of God, the foundation of all prosperity, the source of all happiness, and essentially necessary to all rational and acceptable religion. Life itself, without Liberty, is not only a burden to a generous mind, but even a reproach to human nature."

"Men are to be pitied who are fond of the world, when it is weary of them."

One of the most widely known lawyers of New York City lives under the name of Frederic R. Coudert, recently delivered an address, in which he said this: "I do not believe justice is sold in New York; but I know that Judgeships are," Coudert's *not believing*, admits that such reports are common where he resides and that there are in New York actual believers. Just so here in Providence it is. Go and read BOOK NOTES volume 25, pages 9-16, again, pages 17-21; again 25-31. It was a terrible story of the passing of an "Act Providi
on Street Railways," forced through the General Assembly by the Brayton-Aldrich Machine—the greatest legislative swindle ever perpetrated in Rhode Island.

The Century Company announce the publication in the *Century* during the coming year of a new "Life of Martin Luther," written by Arthur C. McGiffert. The Publishers selected this "Life" regarding it as being one of its strongest features in 1911, because a knowledge of the work of Luther and of the Reformation and its effect on modern religious thought is necessary to an understanding of today's religious problems. This life is not written from a theological viewpoint, but is vivid, dramatic and readable, worthy to rank with The *Century's* great

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biographies—Martin Luther was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. After a severe study of the Religious conditions, he revolted and a religious revolution followed. The religious fight of 1517-1524, destroyed the power of the Church of Rome, and the Pope, in Germany, and in England. But today there is ripening a revolution in these religious matters, which, in comparison with that of 1550, will be as the shrub Dwarf Cassandra is to the Tree Igdrasyl.

A friend asks me to help him sell a fine set of the "Youth's Companion" covering the years 1882-1903, in all 21 volumes bound in half sheep, as we used to call it. He will sell the set for $15.00. It is in excellent condition. The binding, done here in Providence, cost $33.00 or thereabouts. He also desires to sell a copy of Cram's Atlas of the World, Ancient and Modern. It is a quarto in form, and not too thick. It has 851 pages and was published in 1901. The subscription price was and is $15.00. This copy will be sold for $5.00. There is no publication, more recent.

"Old Grimes."

There seems to be no limit to newspaper nonsense concerning Old Grimes. There came a new specimen in the Boston Sunday Post of Novemer 13th, 1910. Thus it opens: "That what is popularly supposed to be a myth regarding the personality of the hero of childhood is no myth at all, but, instead that the actual bones and dust of what was once the real "Old Grimes" now peacefully rest in the cemetery of a Bay State churchyard, will, it is believed prove a revelation to people; Daniel Bartlett, an authority on the history of the early colonies, has at last located the grave of "Old Grimes" in the town of Hubbardstown, Mass. "Old Grimes" was a native of Tewkesbury;; he was the youngest son of four boys born to Joseph and Sarah Wright Grimes in 1756. In 1761, the family moved to Hubbardstown. It is astonishing that any man, to-day living, and writing "history," in New England could expose himself so foolishly; or that any newspaper could be so ignorant, as to print it.

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Somner of Gavelkind, Both Name and Thing, 1660.

A Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the true Etymologie and Derivation of the one; the nature, antiquity, and original of the other. With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known to Kentish-men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custome, or the Common Law of this Kingdome, by a well-willer to both, William Somner. 4 to. pp. 216, beside the "Index of the principal contents," London 1660. The binding is the original, old black calfskin. At the word Finis is this: "I have perused this learned treatise of Gavelkynd and judge it very fit to be published. April 7, 1647. Jos. Armachanue." But it was not published until 1660. This copy has the autograph of the Earl of Aylesford, and the book plate (ex libris) of Chris Oakley of Chislehurst. ..10.00

ENGLISH LAW CASES, 1641.

Special and Selected Law Cases, concerning the Persons and Estates of all men whatsoever; collected and gathered out of the Reports and Year Books of the Common Law of England. Sm. 4to, London, 1641. Law sheep. $3.00

For an account of this rare English Law Book see Bibliotheca Legum Anglia, v. 1, p. 213. London, 1788. This copy belonged to Thomas W. Dorr. It has his autograph

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All persons are notified not to make payments of money due to the undersigned, whether for BOOK NOTES subscriptions, or for any other thing, or purpose, to my son. Burnett Rider, nor will any business contract of his be recognized by me. SIDNEY S. RIDER.

THE FONES RECORDS.

These Records were the First ever made of the Transfers of the LANDS OF the NARRAGANSETTS, from the South line of the Greenwich Towns to Long Island Sound; and the earliest transfers by the English settlers. The Name *Fones* was given to them in commontalk, because John Foanes, or Fones made them. They were kept in Secrecy from most men for nearly a century.

The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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The Way In Which the General Assembly of Rhode Island Has Been Used In Robbing the People.. The Perpetual Statute Given to the Union Street Railway in 1898, and the Men Who Did It.

At a meeting of the Providence Common Council, on the 7th of February, 1910, a resolution was introduced asking, or instructing the City Solicitor to take all possible steps to obtain the invalidation of the so-called Perpetual Franchise Act of June 15, 1898. It was stated that by this Act "the contract (in the Act) cannot be changed, or amended without the written consent of both parties; and it appears that these parties are the Rhode Isand Company, and the General Assembly of the State." The City Solicitor replied on the 21st of February, 1910, "that it is clear that Union Railroad Company, and the Providence Cable Tramway have been voted Exclusive Franchises in the streets subject to the rights of the Rhode Island Company; and further that the provisions of the Act (or Law) were binding and in full force between the State, and the Union Railroad Company, and the Providence Cable Tramway Company; and that this Act, or Law "could not be altered, or amended without the consent of both parties." But the Solicitor saw no way in which the city could force an issue until after July 1st 1912.

On the 30th September, 1910, the Joint Special Committee of the Providence City Council, on Railroad Franchises asked the opinion of the City Solicitor, Albert A. Baker "as to whether the Union Railroad Company, the Providence Cable Tramway, or any assign of either of these has any Exclusive Perpetual Franchise in any of the streets of the City of Providence." On the 15th of November the City Solicitor submitted his opinion, parts of which I have procured.

The whole question rests upon the construction of a Statute enacted by the General Assembly on the 15th June, 1898. (Acts and Resolves, Gen. Assm. May, 1898, pp. 35-39; and upon the Enactment of the Charter of the Rhode Island Company, (Acts and Resolves, Gen. Assm. January, 1902, pp. 141-150.)

Nothing in the history of Legislation in Rhode Island, since the destrucction of the Charter Government in 1842, is at all comparable to the enactment of the Statute of June 15, 1898, bearing this title, "An Act Providing a Tax on Street Railways; and the Charter of the Rhode Island Company in 1902. It was the crowning work of the political gang which has infested Rhode Island Politics for thirty-five years, led by Chas. R. Brayton in the interest of Henry B. Anthony, Nelson W. Aldrich and of Brayton himself. BOOK NOTES offers a means of historical preservation possessed by no other periodical publication in this State now, or ever. It is bound, and preserved, in many of the greatest libraries all over the United States. It is for that reason, that I come again to a matter, considered by myself in 1908; of so much consequence to the People of Rhode Island. The main question in both of the

communications; one from the Common: the other from the City Council is that of a "Perpetual Franchise," of all the streets of Providence, and all the roads, or highways, in the State. This Perpetual Franchise exists in the Law as follows: "Thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be binding, and in full force between the State of Rhode Island, and such assenting Company *and shall not be altered nor amended without the consent of both parties,* and all acts, or parts of acts; ordinances, votes, and assents inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled and repealed (Acts and Resolves, R. I. Gen. Assem. May, 1898, p. 39). There were two "assenting" companies, to wit, the Union Street Railway Company; and the Providence Street Cable Tramway Company; and the words "both parties" mean these two street railway corporations being one, and the State of Rhode Island the other. There are men in the City Council who pretend to rest upon legal knowledge, who hold to the opinion that nothing enacted in this Statute of June 15, 1898, specifically, the words quoted above, and printed in *italics,* conveys a *perpetual* franchise. Bouvier, defines the meaning of the word perpetual as "that which is to last *without limitation* as to time." There is, in the law enacted by the General Assembly no limitation as to time, nor transfers, no legislation. The two assenting corporations can postpone giving consent for 999 years, as indeed they have done—does that mean a limitation? So far as my legal knowledge extends it means nothing of the kind.

It almost makes me sorrowful to find that Mr. Bouvier did not consult Alderman Reynolds before he made his definition. I come now to a couple of paragraphs from the Solicitors opinion. 1st "On June 15, 1898, the General Assembly passed an act providing that every street railway company in the State which accepted the provisions of the act should pay to the State a tax upon its earnings of 1 per cent. of its gross earnings if the dividend paid during the year ending June 30 next preceding the annual return on Oct. 1 was 8 per cent .or less, or none on its capital stock actually outstanding, or if the dividend paid exceeded 8 per cent. thereon, then a sum equal to the excess of the dividend over 8 per cent. but not less than 1 per cent. of the gross

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earnings in either case."

2nd. 'On April 3, 1902, an act to incorporate the Rhode Island Company was passed, under which the company received power to lease or purchase the property, contracts and franchises of any street railway company in the State. The Rhode Island Company accepted the provisions of the 1898 act, as modified by the 1902 act. It leased the Union Railroad Company for 999 years from July 1, 1902, and is now exercisiing the franchise and operating the railroad of the Union Railroad and the Tramway company. Under the foregoing acts, the exclusive term franchises of both the Union Railroad Company and the Providence Cable Tramway Company, and any rights of the Rhode Island Company as lessee thereof will expire on May 3, 1912, or that of the Union Railroad Company not later than July 1, 1912, unless continued beyond such time by force of the act of 1898."

The *first* is an extract from the Act enacted by the General Assembly under the Lash of the principal stockholders of the Union Street Railroad Company. These stockholders named it "An Act providing for a Tax on street railways." "providing additional revenue for the State." Under this Act to provide an increased revenue, the $80,000, which Alderman Reynolds describes as being so grand, and which is paid to Providence, will be wiped out on the night of the 30th June, 1912. The title of this Act is a deliberate lie.

The *second,* shows how the chief stockholders of the Union Street Railroad, having successfully lashed the General Assembly, to enact the law of 1898, framed a charter incorporating the Rhode Island Company; it became a charter, in April 1902. The Union Company leased *their* street railroads, practically to *themselves;* but otherwise called "The Rhode Island Company for the brief period of 999 years. But that short period of time, was not sufficiently long to satisfy Alderman Reynolds that the law was *perpetual,* in its action. This work, by the two assenters to the law, was performed by them under the clause above

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given. It stands today a Statute, among the laws of Rhode Island. The Legislative power, otherwise the General Assembly, has given power to the Rhode Island Company, to withhold the General Assembly itself from acting; for a time without any other limit than 999 years. There is almost no limit to the construction and reconstruction by debate of statutes; nor is there any limit to the interpretation of statutes. The City Solicitor gives us his interpretation of the infamous statute enacted by the General Assembly 15th June, 1898, and then says, "To construe this Act otherwise, would mean that the incorporating companies, (to wit) the Union Street Railroad Company, and the Rhode Island Company, had acquired under the Act an exclusive perpetual contract franchises in highways on fixed terms which could never be changed." The argument of the Solicitor I cannot print entire, but with his conclusion I am chiefly in accord. His conclusions I reproduce entire.

The City Solicitor near the end of his opinion, uses this language. "The conclusion in my mind is irresistible,—that the Legislature, in said 1898 act, did not intend *to grant any such perpetual exclusive contract franchise.* That language is clear, Mr. Baker declares the law of 1898 to be a "perpetual exclusive contract franchise." Twelve lines further on, the City Solicitor closes with these words, "I am clearly of the opinion, that neither said Union Railroad Company, nor Providence Cable Tramway Company, nor any assign of either of them has any exclusive perpetual franchise in the streets of Providence." Which of these opinions is correct, does the Union Railroad hold all the roads in the State—the city of Providence excepted?

It would be well for Alderman Reynolds to consider a few moments, how these opinions of the City Solicitor confirms his views, that there was no *perpetual* contract enacted; and then consider this clause from the City Solicitor's opinion, "The gain from procuring the same (to wit, "any such *perpetual exclusive contract franchise*") is so great as to tend to the *corruption of the public representatives!!* "The City Solicitor awakens an opinion, that the General Assembly did not know what it was doing."Is it reasonable to suppose that the Legislature which passed it understood its legal scope?" Let me show their work. There were present 72 members of the House of Rpresentatives, on the 15th June, 1898, when Mr. Blodgett presented the Act from the Judiciary Committee. Charles D. Kimball, afterwards Governor of the State, asked "If this Act did not continue *indefinitely* the excusive franchise now held by the street railroads;" Seventy Two (72) members heard him; but not one of them denied what Kimball said. The vote was taken. Forty-five men voted for it; and Five (5) voted against it; and Twenty-two had withdrawn from the chamber, to avoid committing themselves—two of those withdrawing, were soon made Judges of the Supreme Court. After the House had voted as above, the Bill was sent to the Senate. E. L. Freeman a Senator from Central Falls, moved its immediate passage without being read, and so it was done. Are we to believe that not one Senator, one of whom was William G. Roelker, knew the legal scope of the Bill. Freeman was given strong power in the Law of 1898, and subsequently in the Charter of Rhode Island Company. To say the members did not understand their work merely blackens their action. I will give a brief synopsis of the powers against the People, which the General Assembly, gave to the stockholders of the Union Street Railroad Company; and the Providence Cable Tramway Company; and to the Rhode Island Company; and the General Assembly enacted a Law that these corporations could not be legaly deprived of these powers until they (the corporations) asked the General Assembly to take them (the powers) away.

1st The Act of 15th June, 1898 was named an "Act providing a Tax on Street Railways. Being without limita-

tion, it was Perpetual in its binding power against the People.

2nd. It was in name a downright fraud because instead of being "An Act providing a Tax. It removed the power to tax these two corporations.

3rd. The law took away the constitutional power of the General Assembly to tax legally these two corporations, while taxing all other corporations.

4th. The law gives the Union Railway Company, a franchise over all streets, roads, or highways in the State, for use as street railroads.

5th. The Union Railway Company, leased all their railways, in the year 1902, to the Rhode Island Company, for 999 years. The stockholders were practically the same in both corporations.

6th. The law gave the Rhode Island Company power to issue stock in unlimited amounts, without permission from the General Assembly ,or restraint. The knowledge of such issues was given, and confined to the Railroad Commissioner E. L. Freeman.

7th. Mr. Blodgett, a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, said when the Bill was laid before the House "The Railroad Company, is, by this Act relieved from the Arbitrary Action of the Providence City Council."

8th. This "inferred" statute, had three different titles while in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House, *1st.* An Act to provide additional Revenue for the State. *2nd.* An Act providing for a Tax on Street Railways; *3rd.* The Profit Sharing Bill. The City of Providence receives today $80,000 per annum. This sum will be wiped out, on the night of the 30th June, 1912; and never a cent again coming. The State was receiving six per cent of the gross earnings when this bill became a law. From the morning of July 1st, 1912, the *Six* per cent becomes *one* per cent.

9th. The power to decide, and determine the location of Railway tracks in the City of Providence vested solely upon E. L. Freeman, the Railroad Commissioner, and a Senator from Central Falls.

By this infernal swindling legislation, millions of dollars has been already wrenched from the pockets of the people who dwell in Providence. And it must go on forever, unless some court can be found to honestly adjudicate upon it when Judges had no connection with it.

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or with its enactment. I come now to the conclusions reached by City Solicitor Baker, and with them I am chiefly in accord.

"In view of the principles enunciated in said authorities, and cases, and the urgent reasons underlying said rule of law, which is paramount and controlling in the construction of the acts in question, if there is any reasonable doubt about the construction, or if said 1898 act is capable of more than one construction, the construction must be that which would be most favorable to the public interest, and would least impair the legislative power. It cannot be successfully challenged that there is at least reasonable doubt as to the meaning of said 1898 act, and at least as much doubt as appeared with reference to the construction of some of the acts in cases before cited, and that said 1898 act is capable of being reasonably construed as above set forth, whatever other construction might be possible. Moreover, it was considered doubtful in its meaning at the time it was passed.

"Is it reasonable to suppose that the Legislature, which passed it, understood its legal scope and effect to be, that it conferred, as to the highways in the cities and towns then subject to an exclusive term franchise, a perpetual exclusive contract right upon corporations, subject only to the limited provisions therein or in prior acts for the protection of the public interests? Even with the then lesser knowledge and experience as to franchise questions and matters, is it reasonable to conclude, that the Legislature would have granted such a perpetual exclusive contract franchise in the public highways of cities and towns of the State upon fixed irrepealable terms, if such grant had been set forth in plain, unmistakable language?

"What is a perpetual, exclusive street railway contract franchise in public highways? It is in its essence a grant to one of what belongs to all. It is a surrender in part of the sovereign power of the State. It is a monopoly. It is a contract binding future generations of men. Necessarily embodying fixed terms, it projects the present into the everlasting future. It is a claim of present infallibility. It ignores the mutability of the human mind and the historical progressive development of government and of law. It is in derogation of the power of future Legislatures to change its fixed terms. Under the guise of a regulation in the public interest, and a means to an end, it is liable to discount the future interest of the public for a little more present consideration. It can be made

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only in view of present known conditions and considerations, and, however correct such forecast might be for the immediate future, nothing short of omniscence can foresee the remote future and its conditions and reasonably determine and decide the questions then springing from the new conditions.

"It must in time prove to be a practical absurdity and entail an intolerable burden. *The gain from procuring the same is so great as to tend to the corruption of the public representatives.* It is a violation of the fundamental law of nature, and the inalienable rights of the people to settle their future problems and govern themselves. Private monopolies granted by the crown or governmental power have been in past ages an efficient cause of political revolutions. The whole underlying theory of perpetual exclusive franchise contracts in public highways is inconsistent with democratic institutions.

"In the view of the public generally it embodies a proposition indefensible in common sense and repugnant to common reason. It is unreasonable, and violates the fundamental rule that all contracts and all laws, statuatory or otherwise, must depend for their support upon their intrinsic reasonableness.

Anthony taught, but Brayton bought;
And people's rights all went to naught.

In looking up, not long since, some accounts of what we called "Bristol Ferry," I came across a man's name "Bickill Trip." A petition was sent to the General Assembly by Thomas Durfee and Deliverance Durfee, his wife, late widow Bickill Trip, of Portsmouth; the actual name of the man, was Abill, or Abiell, or Abiel; he established the Ferry between "Rhode Island and Bristol." He died in 1684 leaving a widow, "Deliverance, with a son three months old. In 1698, Thomas Durfee and his wife, Deliverance, asked the General Assembly to "settle and confirm the Ferry upon the heir of Bickill Trip" which was done thus: "It is hereby enacted that the said Ferry be *stated* upon the said Thomas Durfee and his wife till the said heir (his name was Abiel) of the said Bickill Trip come of age," in 1705. The word *"stated"* is another blunder. See R. I. Col. Records, v. 3, pp 29, 167, 346 See also the Porstmouth Records. There is another curious blunder about this man

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Tripp. He was admitted a Freeman of the Colony, by the General Assembly in May 1679. Three years later the farce was again enacted, in May 1682. (R. I. Col. Rec., v. 3, pp. 29, 107.)

Mr. Sidney S. Rider, whose mind is a cyclopedia for everything connected with the past in Rhode Island, is continually on the lookout for historical articles in the daily pap[illegible] woe betide the unlucky wight who slips up on his facts; many a delightful romantic story has he spoiled by knocking the bottom completely out of it with his cold facts; * * * he is a terror to reporters and to others who write historical articles, * * * (but he) has secured to the newspaper reader more accurate bits of local history.—*Boston Globe.*

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THE FONES RECORDS.

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The Original Manuscript is now in the possession of the State. These records go back to the Indians, and cover the lands of every landowner there even to this day. I offer a few copies. It is an octavo volume of 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price $1.50.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE, R. I

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. } SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910. Vol 27 No. 26.

I was asked to come over to the "John Hay Library;" and there on the wall of a room, in letters of gold, the story was told, of my life-long labor in gathering the Library contained in the room. Here are the words:

THE RIDER COLLECTION OF RHODE ISLAND HISTORY

FORMED BY SIDNEY SMITH RIDER OF PROVIDENCE, DURING A PERIOD OF MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS, AND PRESENTED TO BROWN UNIVERSITY IN 1905 BY MARSDEN J. PERRY.

This Library is the largest collection of Books, Pamphlets and Manuscripts, relating to Rhode Island, now in existence. There are books, or pamphlets absolutely necessary to a knowledge of the History of Rhode Island, or to its Laws not elsewhere in existence—unique. It contains many titles of things, not historical, but which serve to illustrate the working of the minds of Rhode Island men and women. It contains many Rhode Island imprints; the purpose in collecting them was that the reason for printing them h[illegible] rested on the belief that readers, and thinkers for them existed here. It also contains many things in print, illustrative of the birth and growth of the Mechanic Arts, and Industries here. In making researches in this library, there will be found many manuscript notes made by myself in the books, and pamphlets, referring from one to another in continuous sequence. These notes are many times useful in making researches for the acquisition of knowledge.

Somebody sent anonymously to me, a clipping from the New York *Times*, of November 24th with the heading *"Dr. Osler on Vaccination."* I am now never satisfied with what one man says that another man said; so I went for the American Magazine, in which Dr. Osler's entire article was printed. The *Times* did not half print it. It does not even inform us what kind of vaccination Osler was talking about. The *Times* does not mention small pox. I will reproduce *"Dr. Osler's Challenge"* from the *American*. "Here I would like to say a word or two upon one of the most terrible of all acute infections the one of which *we first learned the control through* the work of Jenner. A great deal of literature has been distributed casting discredit upon the value of vaccination in the prevention of Smallpox. I do not see how any one who has gone through epidemics as I have, or who is familiar with the history of the subject, and who has any capacity left for clear judgement, can doubt its value. Some months ago I was twitted by the editor of the Journal of the Anti-Vaccination League for "a curious silence" on this subject. I would like to issue a Mount Carmel-like chal-

lenge to any ten unvaccinated priests of Baal. I will go into the next severe epidemic with ten selected vaccinated persons, and ten selected unvaccinated persons. I *should prefer to choose the latter;* three of parliament; three anti-vaccination Doctors, if they can be found; and four anti-vaccination propogandists. And I will make this promise neither to jeer nor to gibe when they catch the disease, but to look after them as brothers, and for the four or five who are certain to die, I will try to arrange the funerals with all the pomp and ceremony of an anti-vaccination demonstration." This challenge the New York *Times* says is "Rather a grisley joke. But there would be a grislier reality everywhere if the anti-vaccinationists had their way." The anti-vaccinationists have had their own way for Parliament has repealed the laws enforcing vaccination. But greater still is Osler's farce. He does not admit his belief in the Jenner vaccination, moreover he must have privilege of selecting his victims. Osler does not say the poison matter taken out of a sore on a cow, or a horse, will, when thrust into human flesh prevent that "human" from ever taking "this most terrible of acute infections." Those Doctors who believe in, and practice it, are worse (if anything could be worse) than "the unvaccinated priests of Baal." Dr. Osler is the man, who, while an inhabitant of Baltimore, Md., expressed the medical opinion that every man should die the moment the man attained the age of sixty years, then heads his article "Man's Redemption of Man." So far as his challenge goes, it is a Farce. The Jenner vaccination will go right on, producing Erysipilas, Jaundice, Skin Eruptions, Vaccinal Ulcers, Vaccinal Syphilis. (Enc. Brit. v. 24, p. 26,) and later still Tetanus, or Lock Jaw. Such Vaccination is downright Manslaughter. Marasmus is another result of the Jenner system. Here is what happened here in Rhode Island:

Marasmus is one of the diseases mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica article arising from vaccination. From the time, 1853, when the Doctors here in Rhode Island began their pushing of vaccination, this disease came into existence; from 1853-1862, the deaths

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by Marasmus of children under 5 years of age was 223; for 1863-1872 the number was 319; for 1873-1884, the number was 479. Total in thirty years, 1171, or 32.5 per month. For the years 1883-4-5, the deaths were 192 or 18.86 per month, an immense increase.

So much for the rank rottenness of Osler's challenge. It has no meaning whatsoever. There is, in his delightful paper *"Man's Redemption of Man,"* in the *American Magazine*, many references or quotations, to or from what in literature we call the Classics; and, since the Editor of the Magazine, has thus described this Canadian Doctor—"Who is not only the *greatest physician* in the *English speaking world*, but also a figure *who* has stirred the emotions of his fellowmen, and won their admiration and affection, *because of the great* qualities of *mind, and heart,* which he possesses." Naturally enough, I was curious to observe how so great "a mind and heart" would handle the Classics, so I looked into it just a little. Here are a few Osler remarks: "We still think on certain levels only with the help of Plato," (p. 247). Again, "The new Socialism of Science cares not a "rap" for Henry George; and still less for the dreams of Plato." Again, "The beautiful Soul, harmonizing with a beautiful body is the glorious ideal of Plato," (p. 247). *Again,* "What a splendid picture, in Plato's Republic Book III of the day when our youth will dwell in a land of Health amid fair sights, and sounds and receive the good in everything; and beauty, the effluence of fair works, shall flow into the eye, and ear like a health-giving breeze from a purer region. (p. 247). Book III of Plato's Republic contains no such riff-raff. But there are things in this Third Book, not mentioned by this, the "Greatest Physician in the English speaking world," which I think worth mentioning in this connection. Here is one. "Again, truth should be highly valued, if, as we were saying, a lie is useless to the gods, and useful only as a medicine to men, then the use of such medicines should be restricted to physicians." (Plato's Republic, Book III, p. 88). Again, "To require the help of medicines not when a wound has to be cured; or on

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occasion of an epidemic, but just because, by indolence, and a habit of life such as we have been describing, men fill themselves with waters and winds as if their bodies were a marsh, compelling the ingenious sons of Asclepius to find more names for diseases, such as flatulence and catarrh—is not this too a disgrace." (Book III, p. 114.) Again, "The guild of Asclepius did not practice our present system of medicine, which may be said to educate disease." (Book III, p. 115). These are all sayings of Socrates, preserved by Plato, and Socrates spoke them, ten years above his 60th birthday; which Osler would make man's limit of life. The "Greatest Physician in the English speaking world" continues. "The glory of the Science of Medicine is the abolition and prevention of diseases, nowhere in the world have its lessons been so thoroughly carried out as in England, the death rate in London was 40 plus, per thousand. Sanitary measures began near fifty years ago, and the death rate fell to 15.3 per thousand. What had the Science of Medicine to do with cleaning the filth out of the city. Now then compare what he said about London, with what he said about the work on the Panama Canal. Under the French the death rate was 170 plus per thousand. "Month by month I get the Reports, (so also do I get them) they are the most interesting *Sanitary* reading of the present day, the death rate has fallen to 8.91 per thousand," all the result of Sanitation, the Science of Medicine had nothing to do with it, nor did the killing of the stygomia mosquito have anything to do with it. There was nothing to prevent the mosquitoes from flying across the imaginary lines, east, and west, and but ten miles from each other. Then Osler continues, 'Here is a chapter of human achievement for which it would be hard to find a parallel." The practice of medicine for 2500 years since Socrates was born, never discovered the value of sanitation, or put it into use. Then comes this sentence. "It is not too much to say that the abolition of Small Pox, and Typhus, and Typhoid, fever has changed the character of the medical practice in our hospitals. The Science of Medicine had nothing whatever to do with the cleaning out of all these diseases. Vaccination always produces a disease. Sanitation never produces a disease. That which was the Science of Medicine twenty-five years ago, is rank nonsense today. Disease will never cease among the very rich; nor among the very poor, will Regius Medical Professors continue to exist. Dr. Osler has accepted the discovery that *"that which benefits human life is God,"* which he informs was then discovered by Prodicus, a Greek philosopher. Prodicus was a Greek Miser who amassed great wealth by talking with "rich young men for whom he continually hunted; he was of the time of Socrates, B. C. 470-400. Food benefits human life—is Food God? Of course when Osler gives me a Cathartic *he* is God.

I have long felt a desire to preserve the following paper in Book NOTES, but its great commendations have held me in check. I will yield no longer to delicacy. I will attach it to the great library of Rhode Island History now in Brown University bearing my name, and which I filled with notes, and my life shall be lived to make them all true..

THE REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Sunday, Sept. 3, 1905.

Rhode Island Antiquities.

Back in August there was held at Charlestown, R. I., the annual reunion of the descendants of the Narragansett tribe of Indians. There is still an Indian church in that locality and a reservation. The survivors of the Narragansetts possess much the same sort of interest as do the Oldtown Indians in Maine; there are scarcely any of pure Indian blood in them, and the curiosity they arouse is based on the surprise one feels that in the most densely inhabited corner of the United States, where the white race has flourished and multiplied

for 2½ centuries, a living relic of the aboriginal population should still exist. The annual reunion of the Narragansetts also reminds one of the interesting work recently produced by that unique Providence bookseller, Sidney S. Rider, on the lands of Rhode Island and the Indian tribe resident there when Roger Wiliams first apperad among them. Mr. Rider is one of the most remarkable antiquaries in America, the minuteness of his learning concerning all subjects of local historical or antiquarian interests being unrivaled. Readers of his "Book Notes," published monthly, have long realized that Mr. Rider was one book-seller in 10,000,000. he is eminently one of an old school who were themselves scholars, indefatigable students and compilers of curious and valuable information which no one else could or would accumulate and preserve for posterity.

One learns much of delightful interest concerning the Narragansetts in their original habitat from Mr. Rider's reresume of Roger Williams's careful descriptions of them in his writings. Roger Williams probably has never been fully appreciated. That is to say, few of us have realized how excellent an observer he was and what a success he would have been in our time as a writer of books of travel among strange peoples. In running through Williams's account of the Indians of Rhode Island we are impressed with the man's fairness to the native people. He even excused their reluctance to being converted to the Christian religion by the Massachusetts brethren, whose teachings were summed up tersely, in Williams's' ironical phrase, as "pray or be shot." It is evident that the great white pioneer in Rhode Island was not unmindful of the excellencies attained by the natives in their very incomplete civilization, for he summarized their social system in a jingle of rhymes, which was at the same time a veiled sarcasm at the expense of the colonists of Massachusetts bay, whom he had separated from. Indeed, what better evidence could there be that Roger Williams was a difficult prson for the Puritan elders to live with than such sharp comments as "pray or be shot," and this unholy verse:—

Adulteries, murthers, robberies, thefts,
Wild Indians punish these
And hold the scale of justice so

(Nineteen (19) Copies, only, remain.)

The Lands of Rhode Island

as they were known to

CAUNOUNICUS AND MIANTUNNOMU

when ROGER WILLIAMS came in 1636.

An Indian Map of the Principal Locations

known to the NAHIGANSETS and ELABORATE HISTORICAL NOTES by SIDNEY S. RIDER.

The edition consisted of 495 ; 19 remain to be sold. Price, post paid, $9.00. Address the Author, Providence, R. I.

That no man farthing leese.
We weare no cloathes, have many gods,
And yet our sins are lesse;
You are barbarians, pagans wild,
Your land's the wildernesse.

The accent seems to be on the "you" and "your," referring to Boston and vicinity— all of which suggests that Roger Williams may have been the original anti-imperialist.

It is a fresh glimpse of Indian nature in old New England that one gets from Williams's account of the parental discipline in the Narragansett tribe. It is a fit story for modern mother's clubs and lecturers on pedagogics that is told concerning an Indian family. Williams was illustrating the extreme affection of Indian fathers for their children, which made the young ones saucy, bold and undutiful. "I once came into a house and requested some water to drink; the father bade his son, of some eight years of age, to fetch some; the boy refused and would not stir; I told the father I would correct my child if he should disobey me in such a manner. Upon this the father took up a stick, the boy another, with which he flew at his father; upon my persuasion the poor father made him smalt a little, whereupon he threw down the stick and ran for the water, at which the father admitted the benefit of the correction, and the evil consequencces of their too indulgent affections." The Narragansetts, in brief, were very interesting and picturesque people and they had very human traits. It is a question whether their discipline of children was much inferior to our own, although they were of course far behind white men in closing a residence for the summer. Williams narrates that "the last Indian who leaves the home after fastening the door on the inside, leaves by way of the chimney, or hole at the top for the escape of smoke." Yet they had bath-houses, which Williams describes minutely, and the bath is usually accounted an asset of civilization.

Mr. Rider, the Providence antiquary, is remarkable in knowing everything in Rhode Island that has Indian roots to it. He takes, for example, the name of the city of Woonsocket and shows that it is derived from an Indian name Niswosaket, which Williams had applied to a neighboring hill, and that it has had at different times no less than 25 different spellings. Rhode Island is full of places with odd names. Pawtucket was originally the Indian Pautuckqut. But one of Mr. Rider's most signal triumphs as an antiquary is his apparent success in tracing the origin of "Gotam or Goatam," a locality in Olneyville. In old Eng-

SOUL LIBERTY

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO THE

NATION.

An inquiry concerning the validity of the claims made by Roman Catholics that Maryland was settled upon that basis (SOUL LIBERTY) before Roger Williams planted the Colony of Rhode Island.

—BY—

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

"I feel somewhat acquainted with you through my partial perusal of your masterly treatise, entitled: SOUL LIBERTY." *A. J. S. Bourdeau, Missionary Sec'y, Washington, D. C*

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(Twenty-five copies).

lish literature is the "Merie tale of the mad men of Gotam," written by Dr. Andrew Borde in 1560. Gotam or Goatam is a corruption of the name of the English town Gotham and it was brought to Rhode Island by Englishmen who were familiar with the history of the English village and the celebrated tale associated with it. Mr. Rider's book is full of researches like this one, and, while dealing with minute matters, it is a remarkable deposit of local antiquarian scholarship.

HEN MANURE.

The Rules of the Board of Aldermen "in regard to MARKETS" has been printed, but for what purpose I cannot conceive. Read this:

3. Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment, in which meat is kept or offered for sale; nor shall live poultry be kept in any room or compartment adjoining such room or compartment, if the conditions are such that the room or compartment in which the live poultry is kept, ventilates or is liable to ventilate into said other room or compartment, so that the odors from the fowls and their enclosures may contaminate the meat.

But *Dead* Poultry is kept in every market with every hen's body packed solid with intestines, every inch of which is packed with manure which has been fermenting in some cold storage for months. We are not only swindled into paying twenty-five cents a pound for the manure, also in danger of death, in case we eat the flesh. It is time that men found out for what purpose "Boards" of Aldermen were created.

The *Journal* of December 17, has an article entitled "How Stock Watering is adding to Burden of patrons of the Rhode Island Company." The story is fully told, and is illustrated by a large drawing entitled, "The Fruit of the Vine." The Vine being, the railway tracks in the streets, and roads in the entire northern half of Rhode Island. At the head is a caricature of J. P. Morgan I believe, and beneath it are the names and the Corporations, with the connecting links existing between them. It is within the power to cancel all Charters ever granted in Rhode Island—and no existing power can stop the People—unless the Corporations are the Bribers. It is a real pleasure to see this work in

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the *Journal* for it is now nearly three years ago, that I printed it with all its details in their nakedness in these BOOK NOTES. These Railroad's days are numbered.

The City of Providence ought to have a law enacted creating a "Land Title Commission" of three men: with a suite of rooms in the City Hall, and working under salaries—and the city guaranteeing titles—in the same form as the Title Guarantee Company does it. But loaning no money. The *Title Guarantee Company* consists entirely of Judges, and Lawyers. This places the "Company" entirely outside of any responsibility before the Courts, for its work. It was originally chartered under the name "The Title Guarantee Loan and Trust Company." The name was changed but it now "Loans money on Real Estate in all parts of Rhode Island"—or advertises that it does so. Every lawyer in Providence is its tool and it is used as an instrument in lagal action by many lawyers.

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